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Ha et al.

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(54) **COMPOUND FOR HOLE-TRANSPORT AND ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE USING THE SAME**

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(22) Filed: **Mar. 12, 2015**

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Oct. 21, 2014 (KR) 10-2014-0142766

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H01L 51/00	(2006.01)
C07D 487/14	(2006.01)
H01L 27/32	(2006.01)
C08F 26/02	(2006.01)
C08F 26/06	(2006.01)
H01L 51/50	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***H01L 51/0072*** (2013.01); ***C07D 487/14*** (2013.01); ***C08F 26/02*** (2013.01); ***C08F 26/06*** (2013.01); ***H01L 27/3248*** (2013.01); ***H01L 51/0077*** (2013.01); *H01L 51/5056* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H01L 51/0072; H01L 51/0077; H01L 51/5056

See application file for complete search history.

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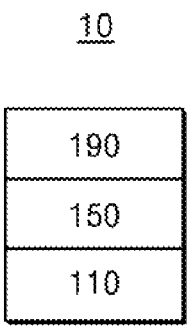
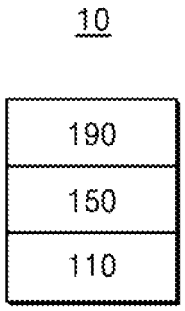
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A compound for preparing a hole transport layer, an organic light-emitting device, and a flat display apparatus, the compound including a —N_3 moiety.

21 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet

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COMPOUND FOR HOLE-TRANSPORT AND ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICE USING THE SAME

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

Korean Patent Application No. 10-2014-0142766, filed on Oct. 21, 2014, in the Korean Intellectual Property Office, and entitled: "Compound for Hole-Transport and Organic Light-Emitting Device Using the Same," is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

1. Field

Embodiments relate to a compound for hole-transport and an organic light-emitting device including the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

Organic light-emitting devices are self-emission devices that have wide viewing angles, high contrast ratios, short response times, and excellent brightness, driving voltage, and response speed characteristics, and produce full-color images.

The organic light-emitting device may include a first electrode disposed on a substrate, and a hole transport region, an emission layer, an electron transport region, and a second electrode, which are sequentially disposed on the first electrode. Holes provided from the first electrode may move toward the emission layer through the hole transport region, and electrons provided from the second electrode may move toward the emission layer through the electron transport region. Carriers, such as holes and electrons, are recombined in the emission layer to produce excitons. These excitons change from an excited state to a ground state, thereby generating light.

SUMMARY

Embodiments are directed to a compound for hole-transport and an organic light-emitting device including the same.

An aspect of embodiments provides a compound for preparing a hole-transport layer, the compound including a $—N_3$ moiety.

Another aspect of embodiments provides an organic light-emitting device that includes: a first electrode; a second electrode facing the first electrode; and an organic layer that is disposed between the first electrode and the second electrode and includes an emission layer, wherein the organic layer is prepared using the compound.

Another aspect of embodiments provides a flat panel display apparatus including the organic light-emitting device, wherein the first electrode of the organic light-emitting device is electrically connected to a source electrode or a drain electrode of a thin film transistor.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Features will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art by describing in detail exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawing in which:

FIG. **1** illustrates a schematic view of an organic light-emitting device according to an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Example embodiments will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawing; however, they may be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey exemplary implementations to those skilled in the art.

In the drawing FIGURE, the dimensions of layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity of

Expressions such as "at least one of," when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list.

A compound according to an embodiment may include a $—N_3$ group or moiety. For example, the compound according to an embodiment may include an azide group.

In manufacturing soluble organic light-emitting devices, there are many stacking-related issues to be addressed. For example, a material for a hole injection layer used in a soluble organic light-emitting device may be a conductive polymer (for example, PEDOT:PSS). A conductive polymer may be based on an aqueous solution and may have high solubility. Accordingly, a hole transport layer may be stacked on a hole injection layer by using 1) an orthogonal solvent, 2) thermal X-linking, or 3) UV X-linking. From among these stacking methods, thermal X-linking is the most widely used. Regarding 2) thermal X-linking and 3) UV X-linking, when X-linking is performed by exposure to heat or light, underlying layers may be changed into an in-soluble state when an emission layer is formed or prior to forming the emission layer, thereby allowing the emission layer to be stacked thereon. In the case of the method 1), a solvent for the emission layer may be limited.

In the case of the method 1), only limited solvents may be available and thus, there is a limitation in selecting materials.

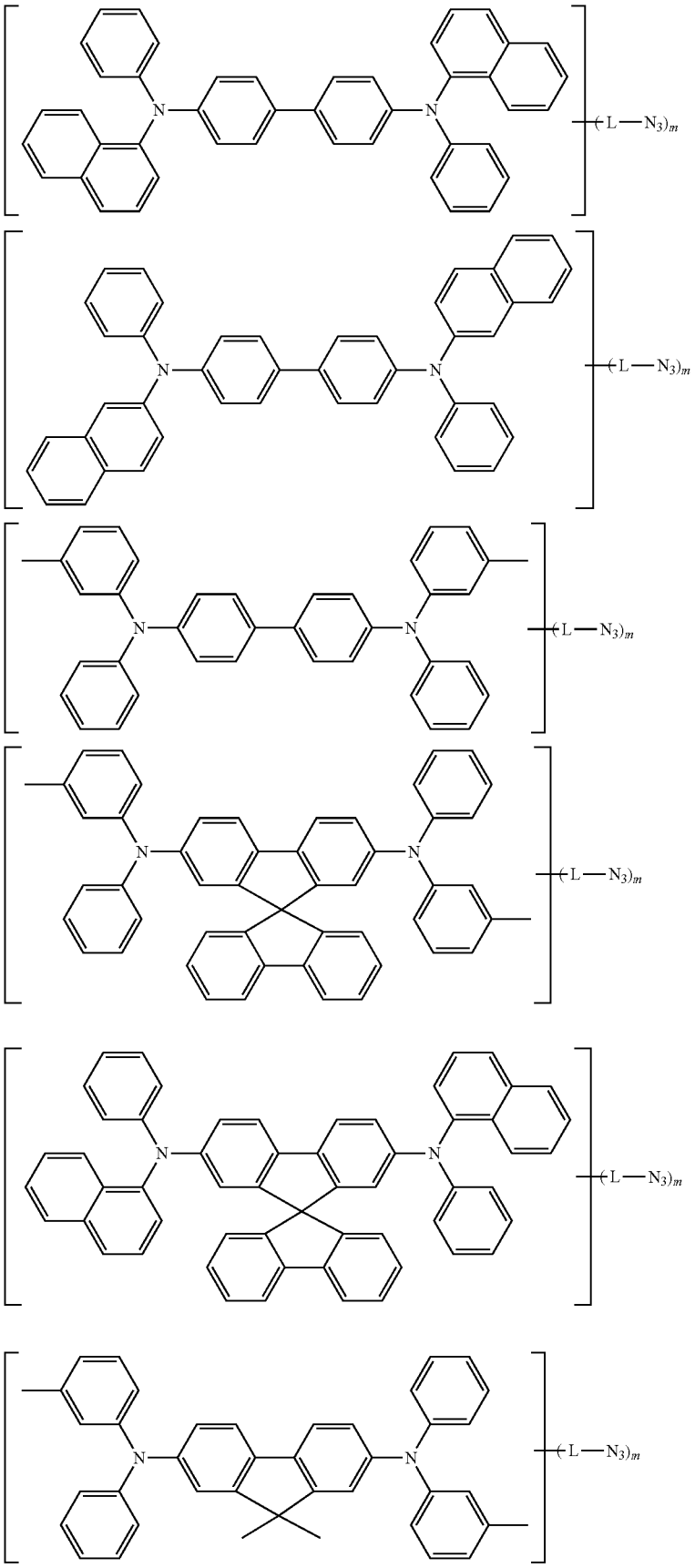
In the case of the method 2), high-temperature heat may be required, leading to difficulty in process and manufacturing line. Also, thermal cross-linking may require a long cross-linking time. For example, if cross-linking time is not sufficiently long, materials that are not cross-linked may be removed by a solvent used in forming the emission layer.

In the case of the method 3), a UV X-linking method using a photo initiator may provide a high cross-linking rate even within a short period of time. However, some UV-derived cross-linking may require the presence of a photo initiator. The photo initiator may be present in a finally prepared hole transport layer, and the photo initiator in the hole transport layer may cause a substantial decrease in a hole transport capability.

The embodiments provide a compound for preparing a hole transport layer, in which a photo-crosslinkable azide group is linked, e.g., including a photo-crosslinkable azide group. The compound may be used in or to prepare a soluble organic light-emitting device.

In an implementation, the compound may be a low molecular weight molecule (e.g., a monomer or non-polymeric compound) or a polymer (e.g., a high molecular weight molecule).

In an implementation, the compound may be any one of the compounds illustrated below.


N
N
(L—N3)m

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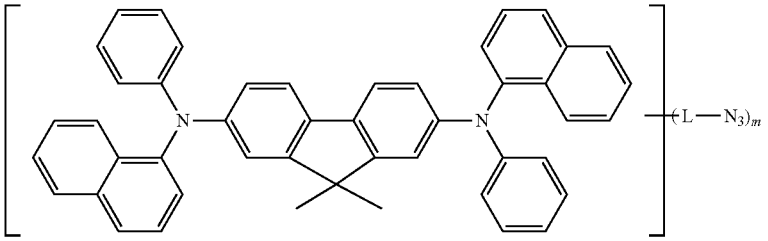

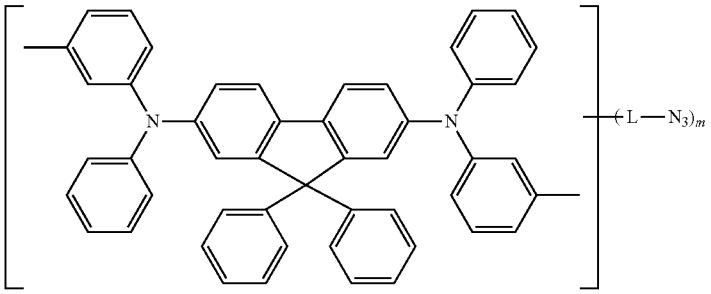

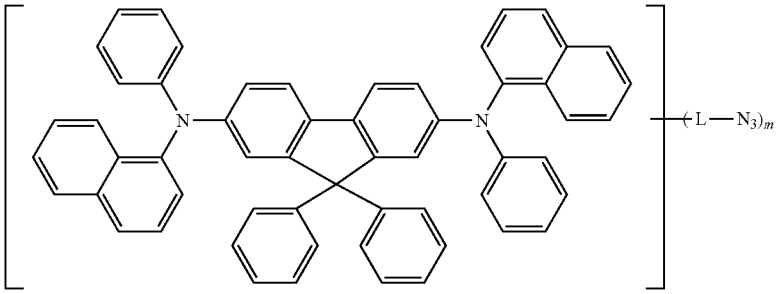

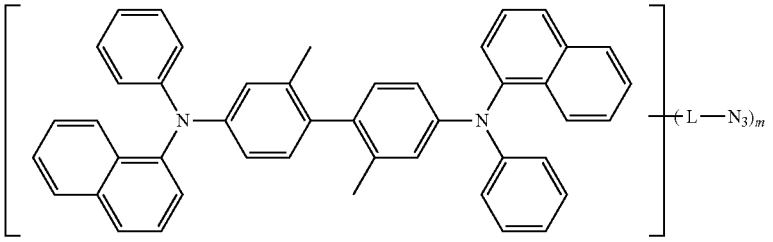

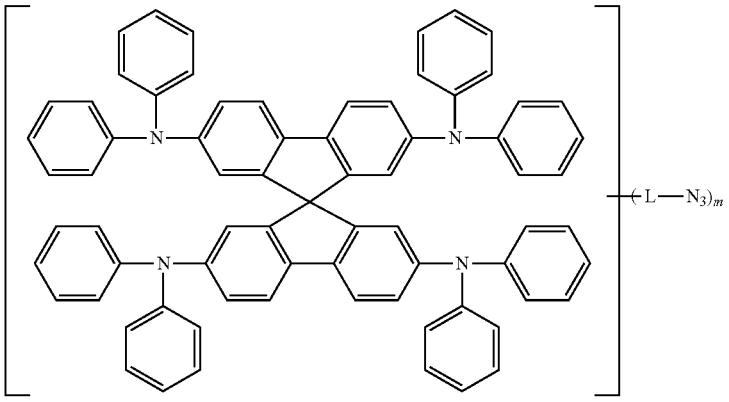

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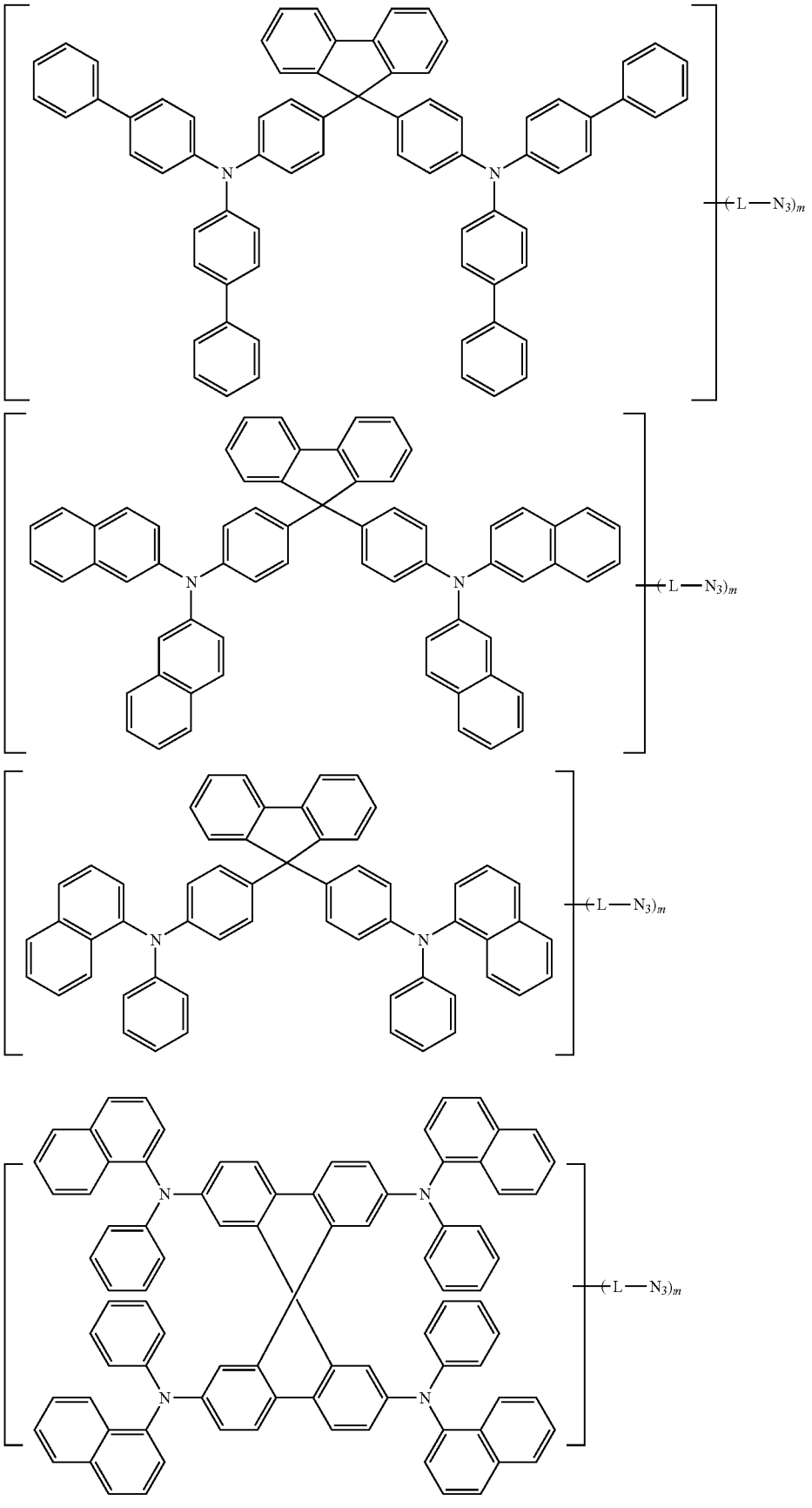

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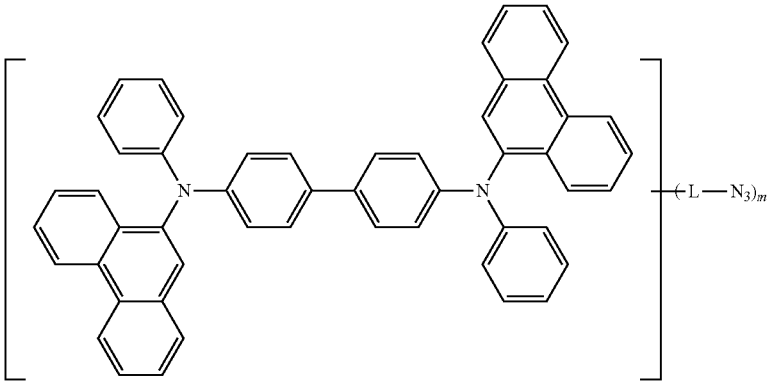

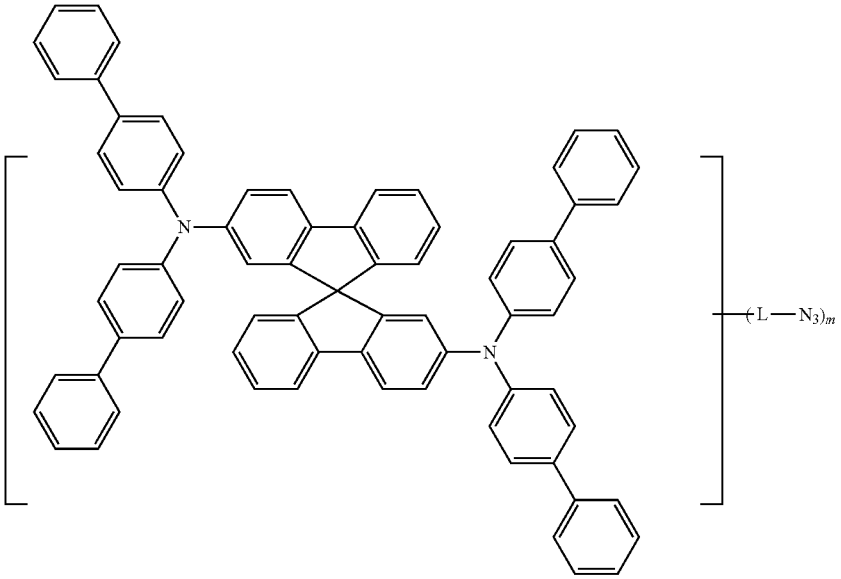

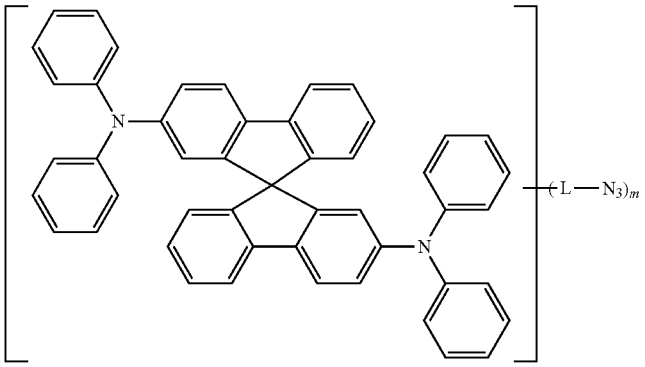

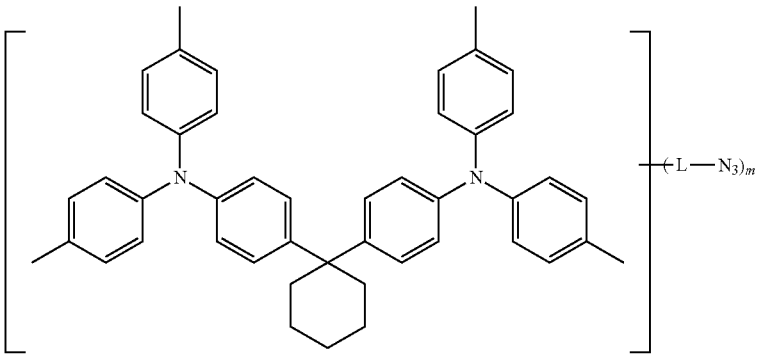

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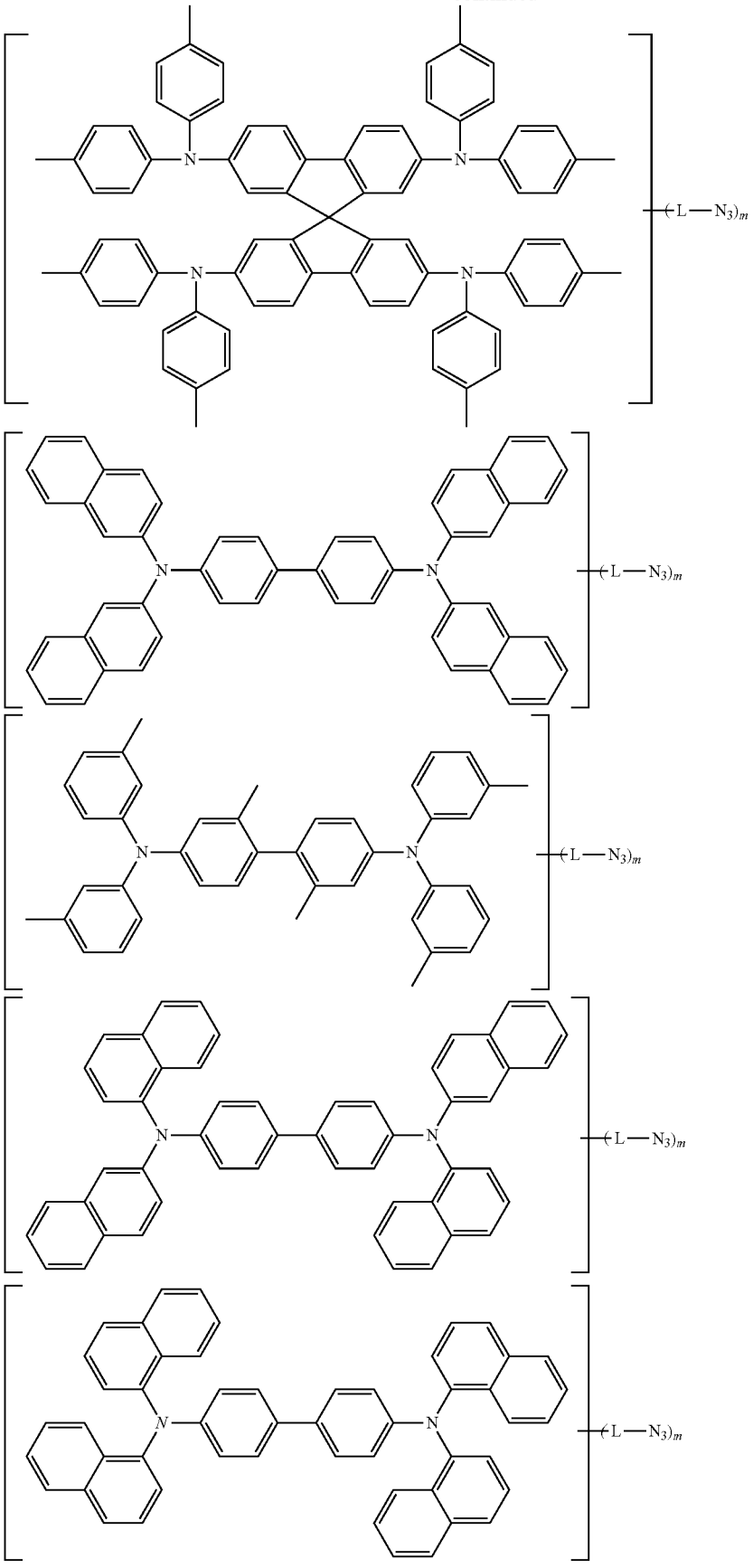

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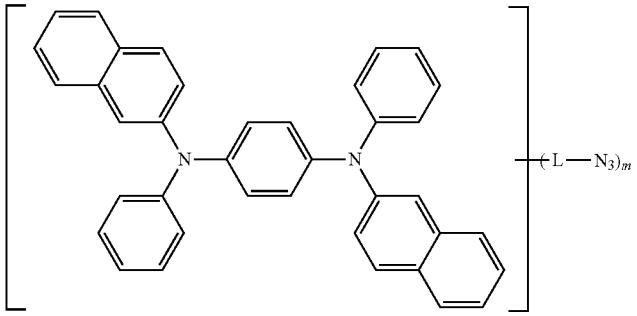
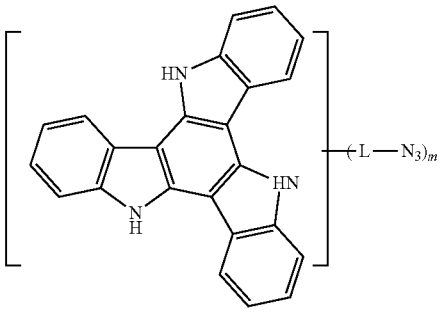


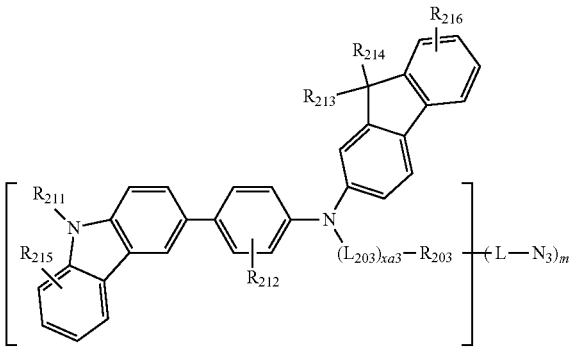


In the compounds above, L may be a single bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{10} alkylene group, and m may be an integer selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

In the compounds above (and other described below), -(L-N_3)m indicates that a hydrogen (H) or some hydrogens (H) inside the [ ] are substituted with one or more L-N_3, and the number of L-N_3 is m (the same explanation is applied to the same or similar contexts presented hereinafter).

In an implementation, the compound may be represented by Formula 201A-1 below.

<Formula 201A-1>



In Formula 201A-1,

R_{203} and R_{211} to R_{216} may be each independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

L_{203} may be selected from a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} arylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroarylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted divalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a substituted or unsubstituted divalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

xa3 may be 0, 1, or 2;

L may be a single bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{60} alkylene group;

m may be an integer selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10;

at least one substituent of the substituted C_1-C_{60} alkylene group, substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkylene group, substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkylene group, substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenylene group, substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenylene group, substituted C_6-C_{60} arylene group, substituted C_2-C_{60} heteroarylene group, substituted divalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, substituted divalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, substituted C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, substituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, substituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group may be selected from:

a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group;

a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —$N(Q_{11})(Q_{12})$, —$Si(Q_{13})(Q_{14})(Q_{15})$, and —$B(Q_{16})(Q_{17})$;

a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

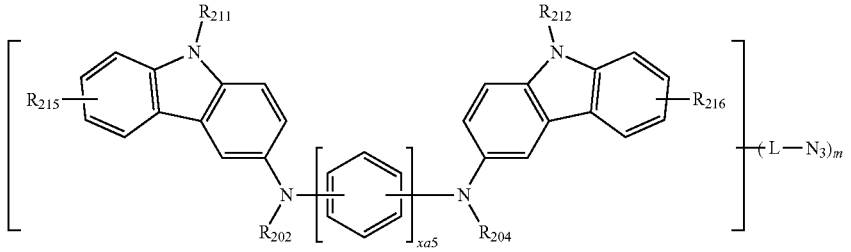
a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, $—N(Q_{21})(Q_{22})$, $—Si(Q_{23})(Q_{24})(Q_{25})$ and $—B(Q_{26})(Q_{27})$; and

$—N(Q_{31})(Q_{32})$, $—Si(Q_{33})(Q_{34})(Q_{35})$, and $—B(Q_{36})(Q_{37})$,

wherein Q_{11} to Q_{17}, Q_{21} to Q_{27}, and Q_{31} to Q_{37} may be each independently selected from a hydrogen, a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group.

In an implementation, the compound may be represented by Formula 202A below.

<Formula 202A>



In Formula 202A,

R_{202}, R_{204}, R_{211}, R_{212}, R_{215}, and R_{216} may be each independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

xa5 may be 1, 2, or 3;

L may be a single bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{60} alkylene group;

m may be an integer selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10;

at least one substituent of the substituted C_1-C_{60} alkylene group, substituted C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, substituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, substituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group may be selected from:

a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group;

a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, $—N(Q_{11})(Q_{12})$, $—Si(Q_{13})(Q_{14})(Q_{15})$, and $—B(Q_{16})(Q_{17})$;

a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocy-

cloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

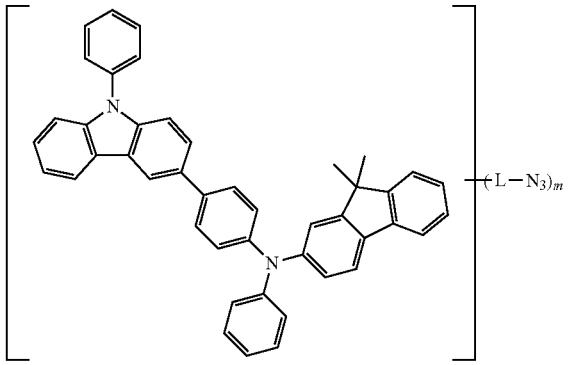
a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, $—N(Q_{21})(Q_{22})$, $—Si(Q_{23})(Q_{24})(Q_{25})$ and $—B(Q_{26})(Q_{27})$; and

$—N(Q_{31})(Q_{32})$, $—Si(Q_{33})(Q_{34})(Q_{35})$, and $—B(Q_{36})(Q_{37})$,

wherein Q_{11} to Q_{17}, Q_{21} to Q_{27}, and Q_{31} to Q_{37} may be each independently selected from a hydrogen, a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group.

In an implementation, the compound represented by Formula 201A-1 may be any one of compounds illustrated below.

HT1



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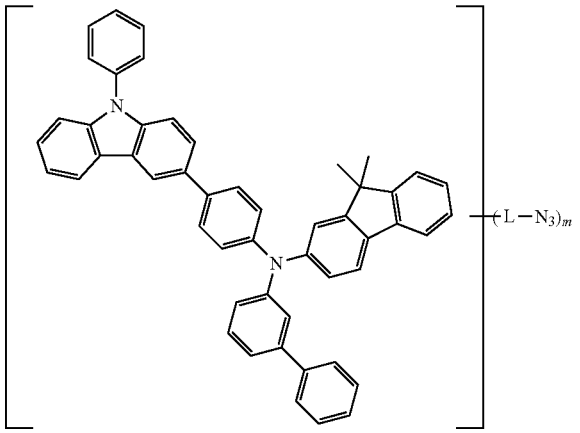
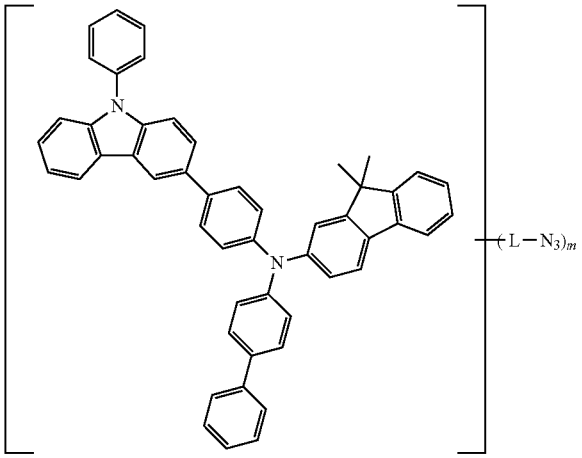
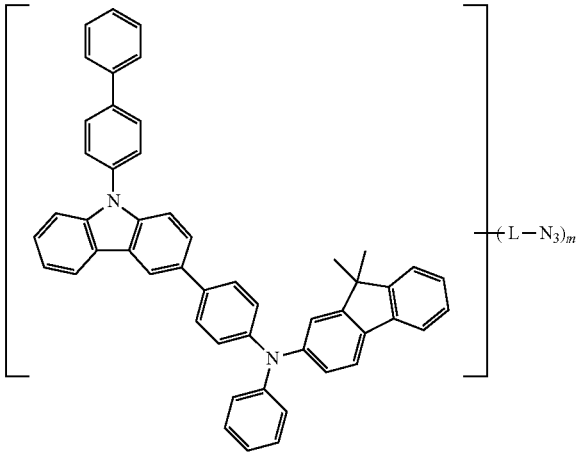
HT2



HT3

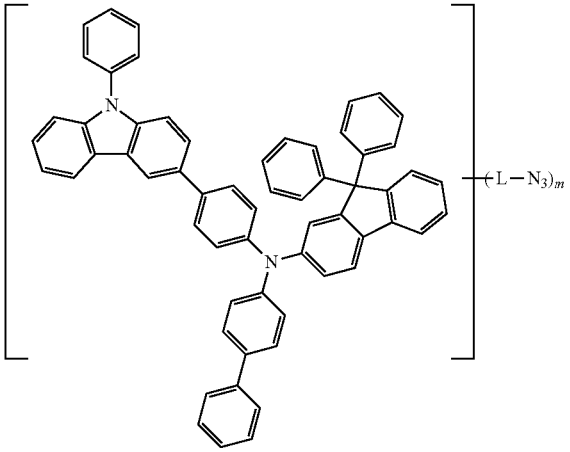


HT4



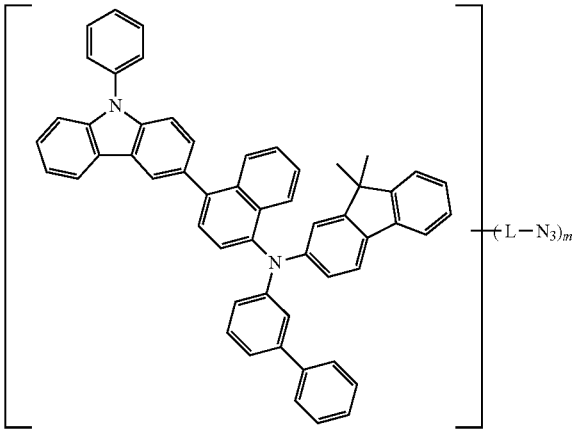
-continued

HT5

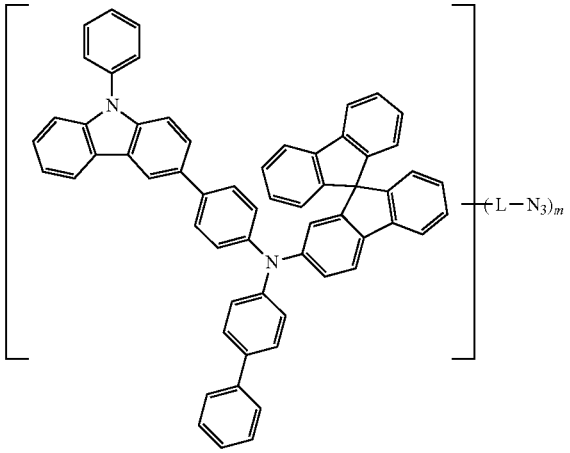


-continued

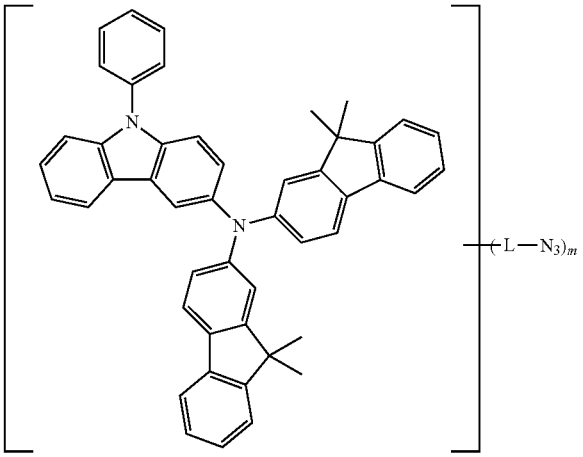
HT8



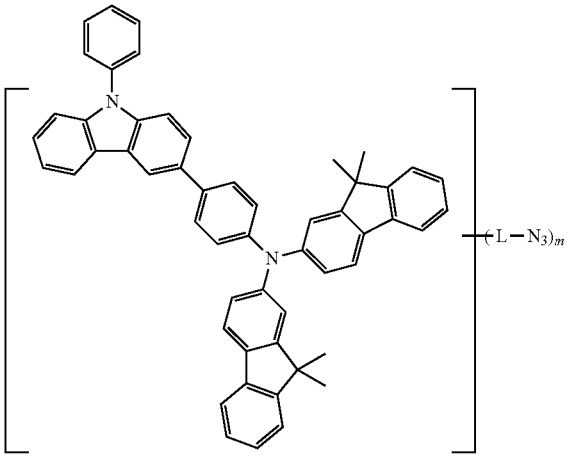
HT6



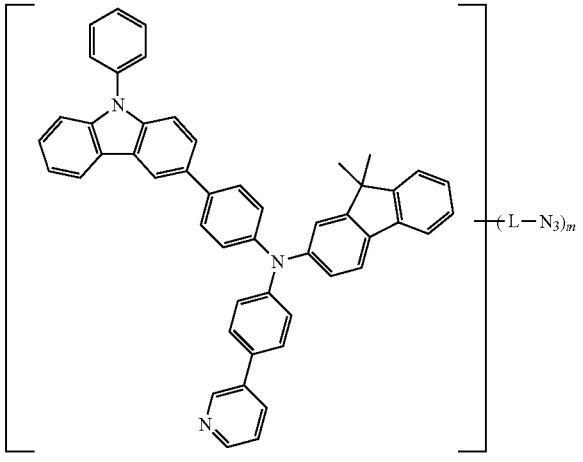
HT9



HT7

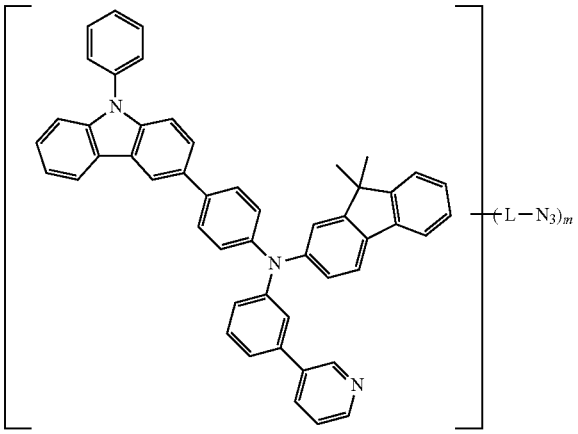


HT10



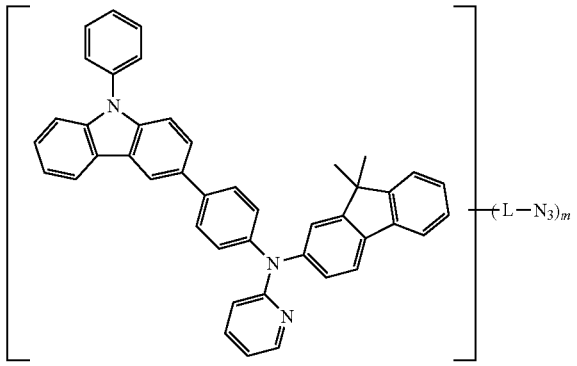
-continued

HT11



-continued

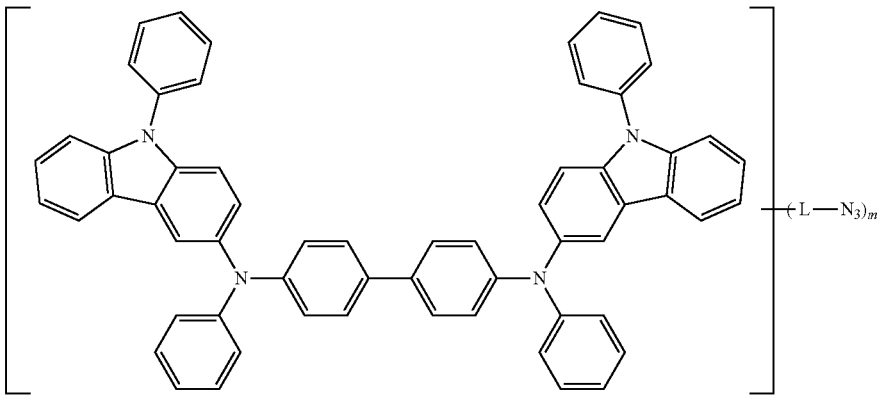
HT12



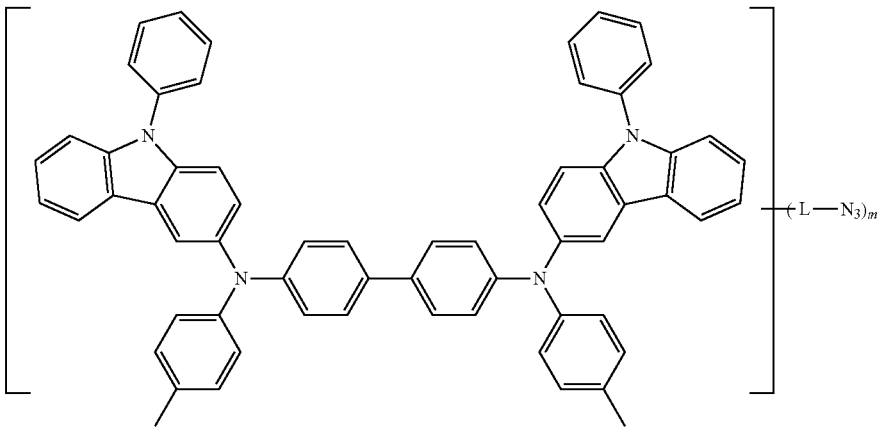
In the compounds above, L may be a single bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{10} alkylene group, and m may be an integer selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

In an implementation, the compound represented by Formula 202A may be any one of compounds illustrated below.

HT13

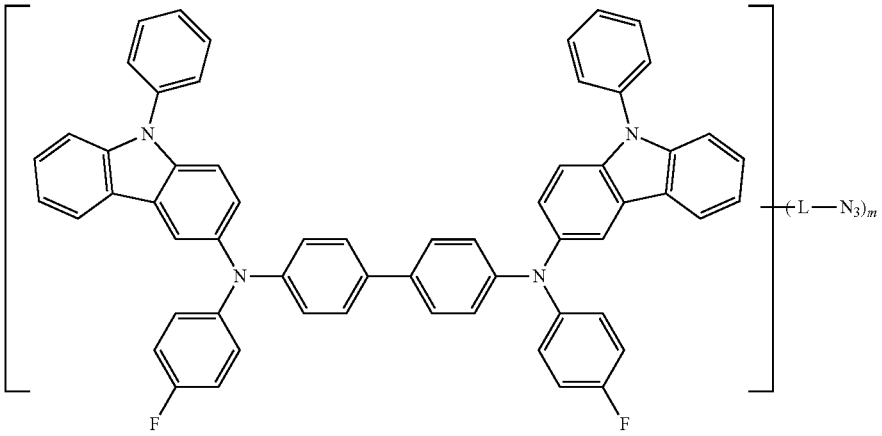


HT14

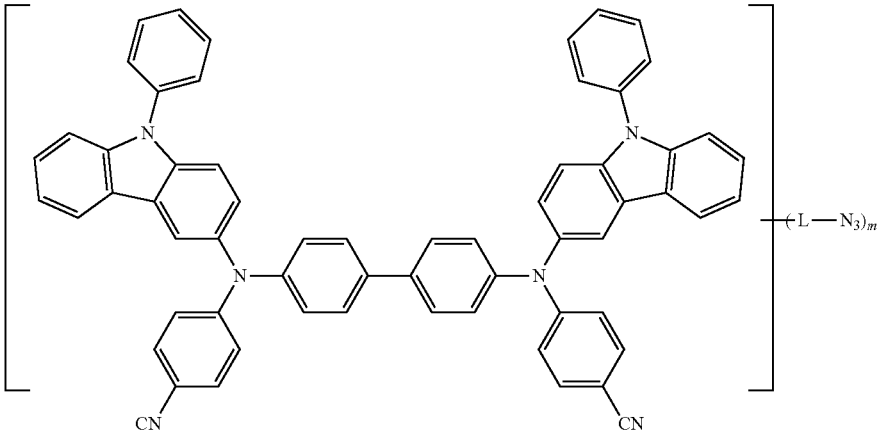


-continued

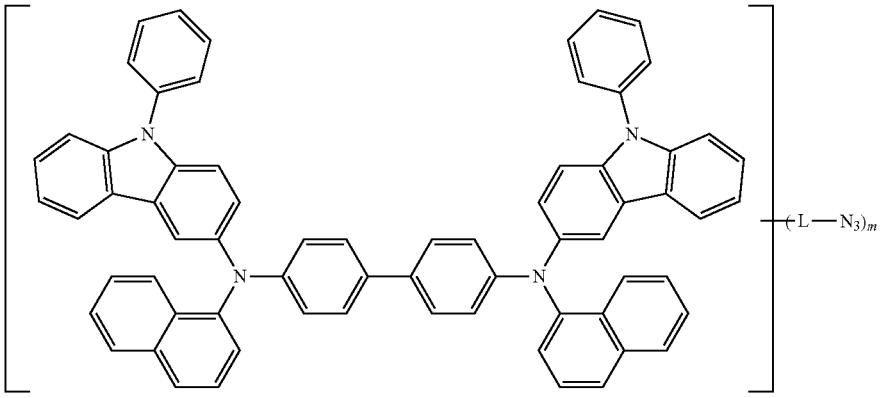
HT15



HT16

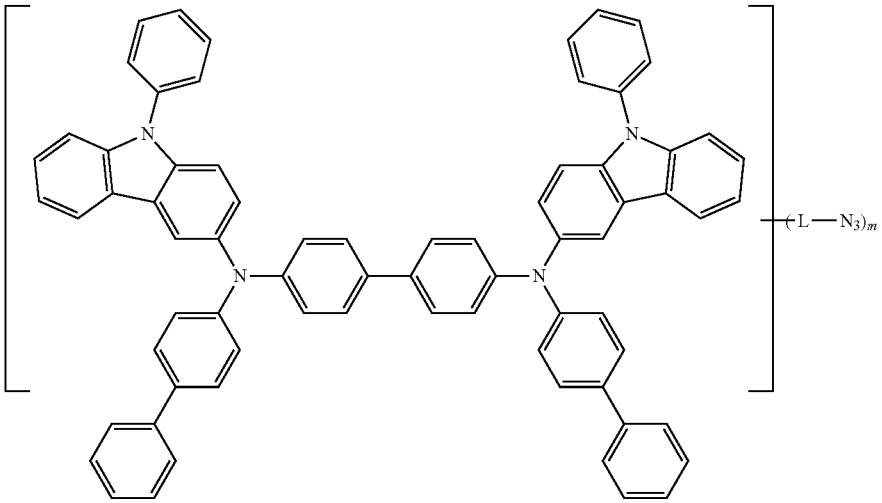


HT17

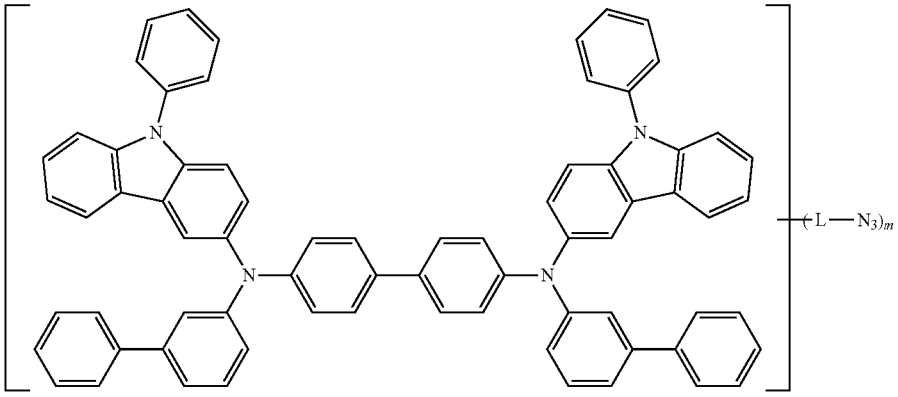


-continued

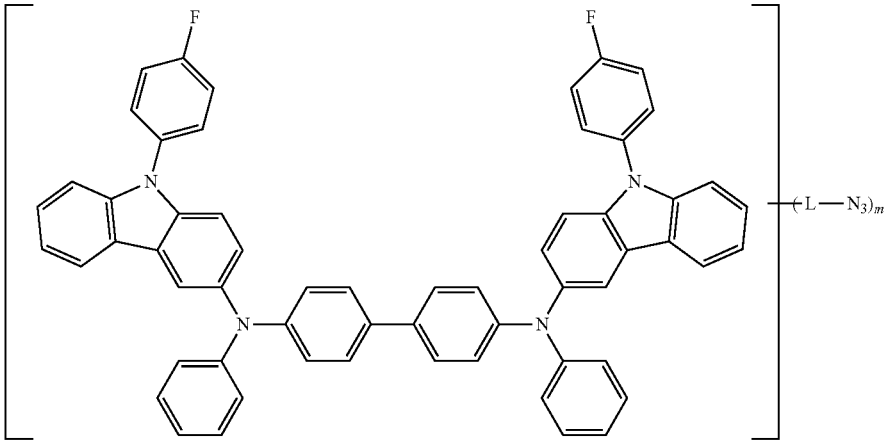
HT18



HT19

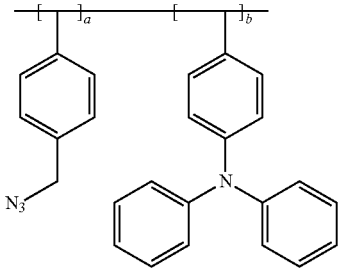


HT20



In the compounds above, L may be a single bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{10} alkylene group, and m may be an integer selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

In an implementation, the compound may be a polymer as illustrated below.



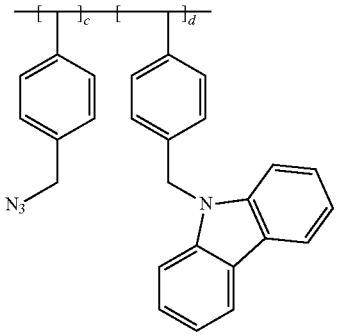
In the polymer above, a ratio of a:b may be about 10:1 to 1:1,000.

In an implementation, the ratio of a:b may be about 2:98 to 15:85. In an implementation, the ratio of a:b may be about 3:97 to 10:90.

a and b indicate relative molar ratios of a moiety having an azide group and a triphenylamine moiety, and do not indicate linking sequences of the moiety having an azide group and the triphenylamine moiety. For example, the polymer may be a random copolymer, a block copolymer, or the like.

When the ratio of these moieties is within these ranges, the compound may be suitable for photo cross-linking to prepare a hole transport layer.

In an implementation, the compound may be a polymer as illustrated below.



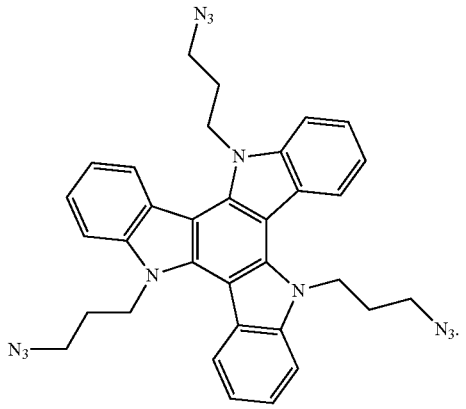
In the polymer above, a ratio of c:d may be about 10:1 to 1:1,000.

In an implementation, the ratio of c:d may be about 2:98 to 15:85. In an implementation, the ratio of c:d may be about 3:97 to 10:90.

c and d indicate relative molar ratios of a moiety having an azide group and a carbazole moiety, and do not indicate linking sequences of the moiety having an azide group and the carbazole moiety. For example, the polymer may be a random copolymer, a block copolymer, or the like.

When the ratio of these moieties is within these ranges, the compound may be suitable for photo cross-linking to prepare a hole transport layer.

In an implementation, the compound may be a compound illustrated below.



An organic light-emitting device according to an embodiment may include: a first electrode; a second electrode facing the first electrode; and an organic layer that is disposed between the first electrode and the second electrode and includes an emission layer, wherein the organic layer includes at least one of the azide-containing compounds described above.

In an implementation, the first electrode may be an anode, and the second electrode may be a cathode, and the organic layer may include i)a hole transport region disposed between the first electrode and the emission layer, and including at least one selected from a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, and an electron blocking layer, and ii) an electron transport region disposed between the emission layer and the second electrode and including at least one selected from a hole blocking layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer, wherein the hole transport region may include a layer that is prepared by cross-linking the compound according to an embodiment.

The expression that "(an organic layer) includes at least one compound" used herein may include a case in which "(an organic layer) includes identical compounds represented by Formula 1 and a case in which (an organic layer) includes two or more different compounds represented by Formula 1.

The term "organic layer" used herein refers to a single layer and/or a plurality of layers disposed between the first electrode and the second electrode of an organic light-emitting device. A material included in the "organic layer" is not limited to an organic material.

FIG. **1** illustrates a schematic view of an organic light-emitting device **10** according to an embodiment. The organic light-emitting device **10** may include a first electrode **110**, an organic layer **150**, and a second electrode **190**.

Hereinafter, the structure of an organic light-emitting device according to an embodiment and a method of manufacturing an organic light-emitting device according to an embodiment will be described in connection with FIG. **1**.

In FIG. **1**, a substrate may be additionally disposed under the first electrode **110** or above the second electrode **190**. The substrate may be a glass substrate or transparent plastic substrate, each with excellent mechanical strength, thermal stability, transparency, surface smoothness, ease of handling, and water-proofness.

The first electrode **110** may be formed by depositing or sputtering a material for forming the first electrode on the substrate. When the first electrode **110** is an anode, the material for the first electrode **110** may be selected from materials with a high work function to make holes be easily

injected. The first electrode **110** may be a reflective electrode or a transmissive electrode. The material for the first electrode **110** may be a transparent and highly conductive material, and examples of such a material are indium tin oxide (ITO), indium zinc oxide (IZO), tin oxide (SnO_2), and zinc oxide (ZnO). When the first electrode **110** is a semi-transmissive electrode or a reflective electrode, as a material for forming the first electrode, at least one of magnesium (Mg), aluminum(Al), aluminum-lithium(Al—Li), calcium (Ca), magnesium-indium(Mg—In), magnesium-silver (Mg—Ag) may be used.

The first electrode **110** may have a single-layer structure, or a multi-layer structure including two or more layers. For example, the first electrode **110** may have a three-layered structure of ITO/Ag/ITO, but the structure of the first electrode **110** is not limited thereto.

The organic layer **150** is disposed on the first electrode **110**. The organic layer **150** may include an emission layer.

The organic layer **150** may further include a hole transport region disposed between the first electrode and the emission layer, and an electron transport region disposed between the emission layer and the second electrode.

The hole transport region may include at least one selected from a hole transport layer (HTL), a hole injection layer (HIL), a buffer layer, and an electron blocking layer, and an electron transport region may include at least one selected from a hole blocking layer (HBL), an electron transport layer (ETL), and an electron injection layer (EIL). However, embodiments are not limited thereto.

The hole transport region may have a single-layered structure formed of a single material, a single-layered structure formed of a plurality of different materials, or a multi-layered structure having a plurality of layers formed of a plurality of different materials.

For example, the hole transport region may have a single-layered structure formed of a plurality of different materials, or a structure of hole injection layer/hole transport layer, a structure of hole injection layer/hole transport layer/buffer layer, a structure of hole injection layer/buffer layer, a structure of hole transport layer/buffer layer, or a structure of hole injection layer/hole transport layer/electron blocking layer, wherein layers of each structure are sequentially stacked from the first electrode **110** in this stated order, but are not limited thereto.

When the hole transport region includes a hole injection layer, the hole injection layer may be formed on the first electrode **110** by using various methods, such as vacuum deposition, spin coating casting, a Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) method, ink-jet printing, laser-printing, or laser-induced thermal imaging.

When a hole injection layer is formed by vacuum deposition, for example, the vacuum deposition may be performed at a temperature of a deposition temperature of about 100 to about 500° C., at a vacuum degree of about 10^{-8} to about 10^{-3} torr, and at a deposition rate of about 0.01 to about 100 Å/sec in consideration of a compound for a hole injection layer to be deposited, and the structure of a hole injection layer to be formed.

When a hole injection layer is formed by spin coating, the spin coating may be performed at a coating rate of about 2000 rpm to about 5000 rpm, and at a temperature of about 80° C. to 200° C. in consideration of a compound for a hole injection layer to be deposited, and the structure of a hole injection layer to be formed.

When the hole transport region includes a hole transport layer, the hole transport layer may be formed on the first electrode **110** or the hole injection layer by using various methods, such as vacuum deposition, spin coating, casting, a LB method, ink-jet printing, laser-printing, or laser-induced thermal imaging. When the hole transport layer is formed by vacuum deposition or spin coating, deposition and coating conditions for the hole transport layer may be the same as the deposition and coating conditions for the hole injection layer.

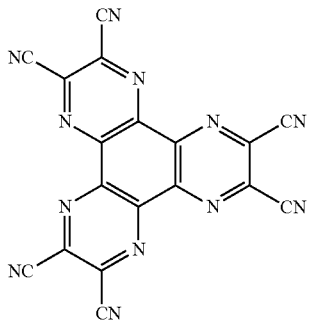
A compound or material included in the hole injection layer may be understood by referring to descriptions presented above.

A thickness of the hole transport region may be in a range of about 100 Å to about 10,000 Å, e.g., about 100 Å to about 1000 Å. When the hole transport region includes both a hole injection layer and a hole transport layer, a thickness of the hole injection layer may be in a range of about 100 Å to about 10,000 Å, e.g., about 100 Å to about 1000 Å, and a thickness of the hole transport layer may be in a range of about 50 Å to about 2,000 Å, e.g., about 100 Å to about 1500 Å. When the thicknesses of the hole transport region, the hole injection layer, and the hole transport layer are within these ranges, satisfactory hole transporting characteristics may be obtained without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

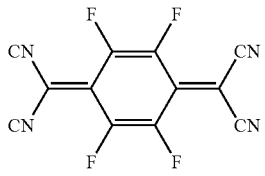
The hole transport region may further include, in addition to these materials, a charge-generation material for the improvement of conductive properties. The charge-generation material may be homogeneously or unhomogeneously dispersed in the hole transport region.

The charge-generation material may be, e.g., a p-dopant. The p-dopant may be one of a quinone derivative, a metal oxide, and a cyano group-containing compound, but is not limited thereto. For example, non-limiting examples of the p-dopant are a quinone derivative, such as tetracyanoquinonedimethane (TCNQ) or 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-tetracyano-1,4-benzoquinonedimethane (F4-TCNQ); a metal oxide, such as a tungsten oxide or a molybdenum oxide, and Compound HT-D 1 illustrated below, but are not limited thereto.

<Compound HT-D1>



<F4-TCNQ>



The hole transport region may further include a buffer layer, in addition to an electron blocking layer, a hole injection layer, and a hole transport layer. Since the buffer layer may compensate for an optical resonance distance according to a wavelength of light emitted from the emission layer, light-emission efficiency of a formed organic light-

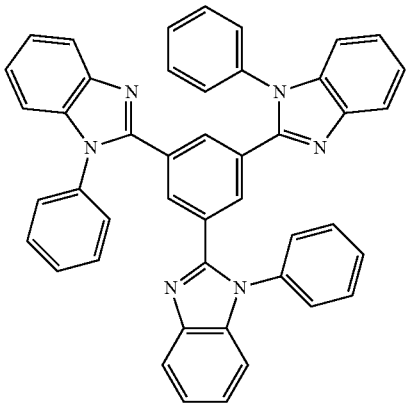
emitting device may be improved. For use as a material included in the buffer layer, materials that are included in the hole transport region may be used. The electron blocking layer may help prevent injection of electrons from the electron transport region.

An emission layer is formed on the first electrode **110** or the hole transport region by using various methods, such as vacuum deposition, spin coating, casting, a LB method, ink-jet printing, laser-printing, or laser-induced thermal imaging. When an emission layer is formed by vacuum deposition or spin coating, deposition and coating conditions for the emission may be the same as those for the hole injection layer.

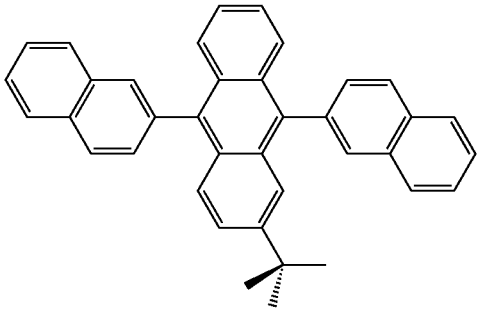
When the organic light-emitting device **10** is a full color organic light-emitting device, the emission layer may be patterned into a red emission layer, a green emission layer, or a blue emission layer, according to a sub pixel. In some embodiments, the emission layer may have a stacked structure of a red emission layer, a green emission layer, and a blue emission layer, or may include a red-light emission material, a green-light emission material, and a blue-light emission material, which are mixed with each other in a single layer, to emit white light.

The emission layer may include a host and a dopant.

The host may include any known materials, for example, at least one selected from TPBi, TBADN, ADN (also referred to as "DNA"), CBP, CDBP, and TCP:



TPBi



TBADN

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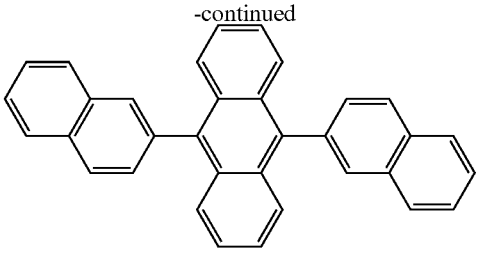
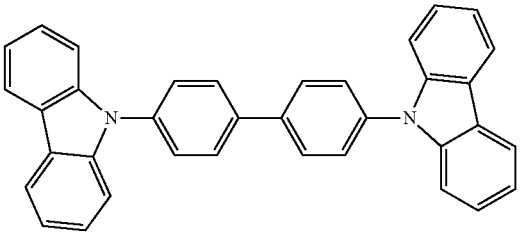
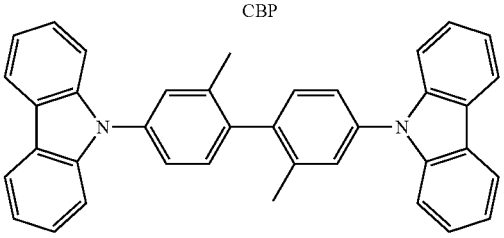


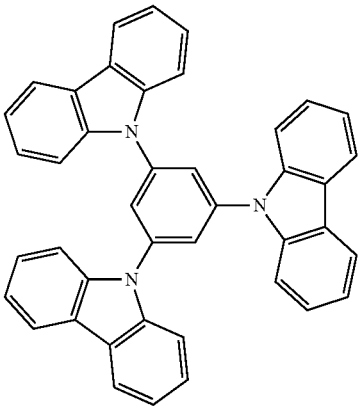
ADN



CBP



CDBP



TCP

According to another embodiment, the host may include a compound represented by Formula 301 below.

$$Ar_{301}\text{-}[(L_{301})_{xb1}\text{-}R_{301}]_{xb2} \quad \text{<Formula 301>}$$

wherein in Formula 301,

Ar_{301} may be selected from

a naphthalene, a heptalene, a fluorenene, a spiro-fluorene, a benzofluorene, a dibenzofluorene, a phenalene, a phenanthrene, an anthracene, a fluoranthene, a triphenylene, a pyrene, a chrysene, a naphthacene, a picene, a perylene, a pentaphene, and an indenoanthracene; and

a naphthalene, a heptalene, a fluorenene, a spiro-fluorene, a benzofluorene, a dibenzofluorene, a phenalene, a phenanthrene, an anthracene, a fluoranthene, a triphenylene, a pyrene, a chrysene, a naphthacene, a picene, a perylene, a pentaphene, and an indenoanthracene, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino

group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, and —$Si(Q_{301})(Q_{302})(Q_{303})$ (Q_{301} to Q_{303} may be each independently selected from a hydrogen, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, and a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group);

a description of L_{301} may be referred to the description provided in connection with L_{203};

R_{301} may be selected from

a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group and a C_1-C_{20} alkoxy group;

a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group and a C_1-C_{20} alkoxy group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, and a triazinyl group;

a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a carbazol group, and a triazinyl group; and

a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, and a triazinyl group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group, a C_1-C_{20} alkoxy group, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, and a triazinyl group; and

xb1 may be selected from 0, 1, 2, and 3;

xb2 may be selected from 1, 2, 3, and 4.

wherein in Formula 301,

L_{301} may be selected from

a phenylene group, a naphthylene group, a fluorenylene group, a spiro-fluorenylene group, a benzofluorenylene group, a dibenzofluorenylene group, a phenanthrenylene group, an anthracenylene group, a pyrenylene group, and a chrysenylene group; and

a phenylene group, a naphthylene group, a fluorenylene group, a spiro-fluorenylene group, a benzofluorenylene group, a dibenzofluorenylene group, a phenanthrenylene group, an anthracenylene group, a pyrenylene group, and a chrysenylene group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group, a C_1-C_{20} alkoxy group, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, and a chrysenyl group;

R_{301} may be selected from

a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group and a C_1-C_{20} alkoxy group;

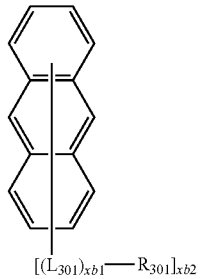
a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group and a C_1-C_{20} alkoxy group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, and a chrysenyl group;

a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, and a chrysenyl group; and

a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, and a chrysenyl group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group, a C_1-C_{20} alkoxy group, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, and a chrysenyl group, but is not limited thereto.

For example, the host may include a compound represented by Formula 301A below:

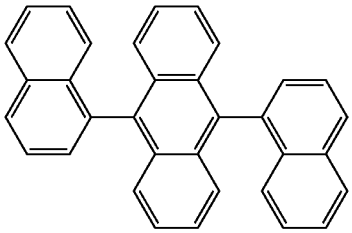
<Formula 301A>



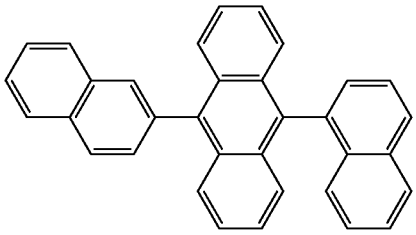
Descriptions of substituents of Formula 301A may be referred to the descriptions provided herein.

The compound represented by Formula 301 may include at least one of Compounds H1 to H42, but is not limited thereto:

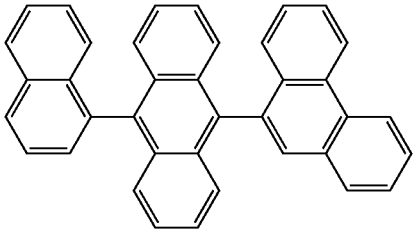
H1



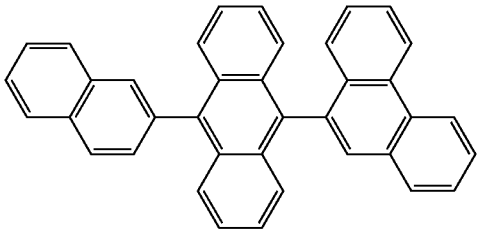
H2



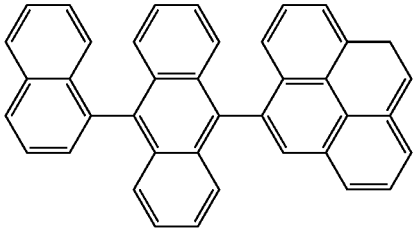
H3



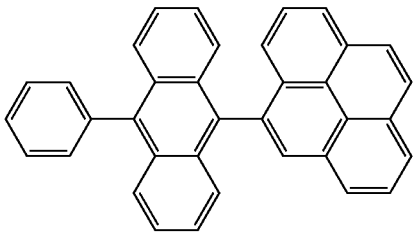
H4



H5



H6



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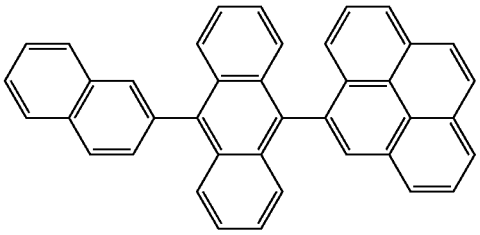
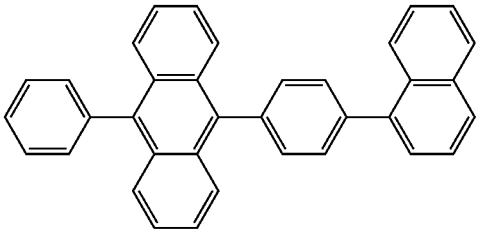
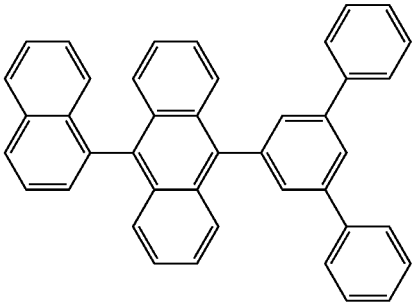
H7



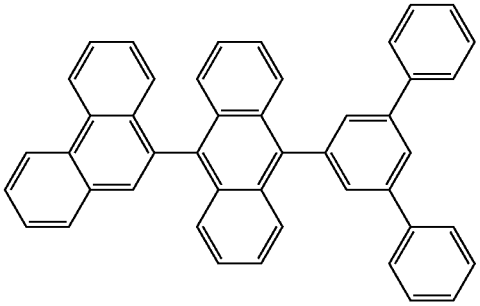
H8



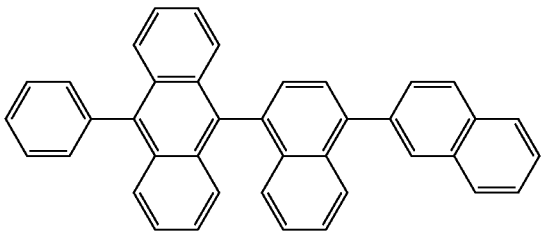
H9



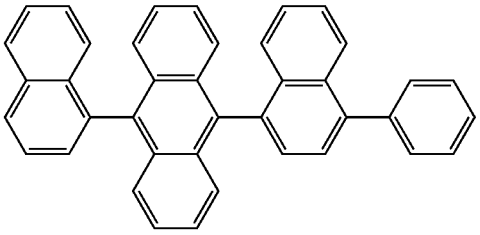
H10



H11



H12



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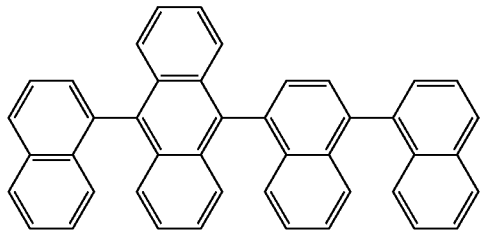
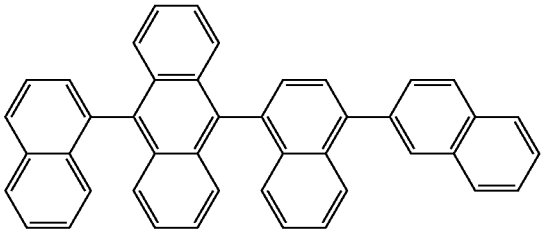
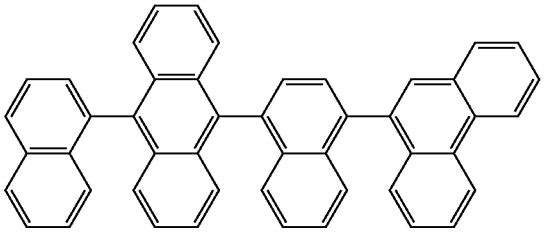
H13



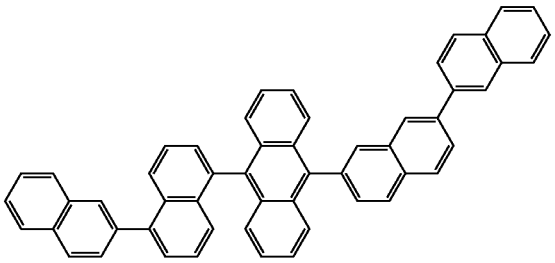
H14



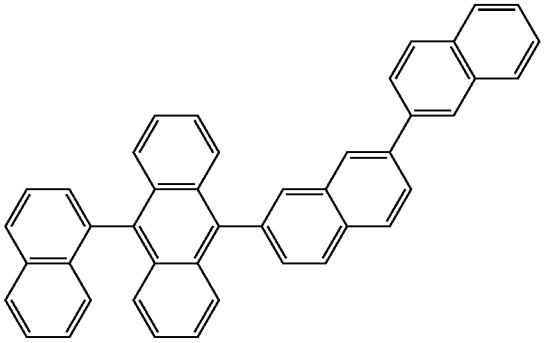
H15



H16



H17



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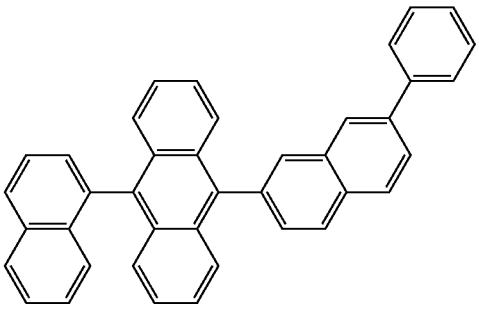
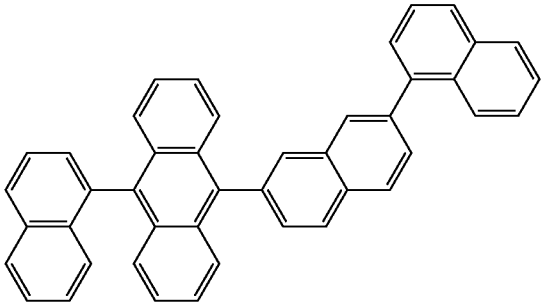
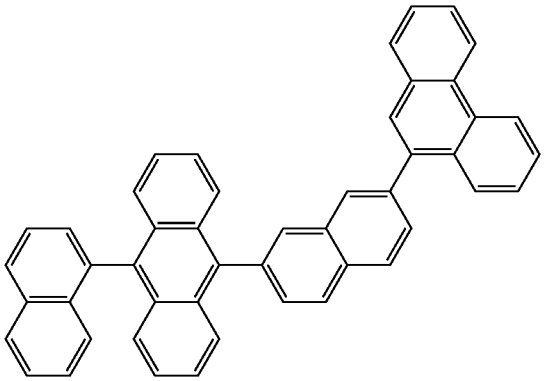
H18



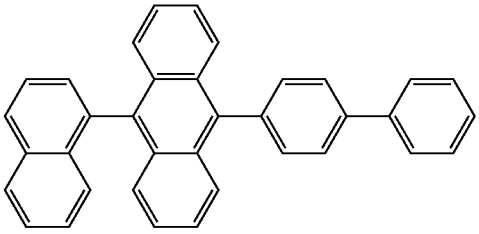
H19



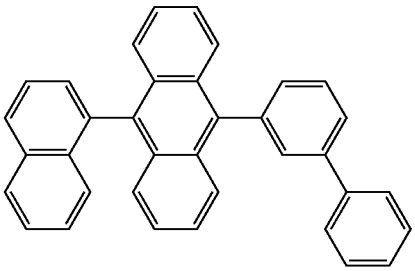
H20



H21



H22



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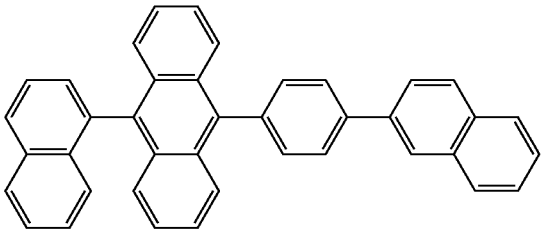
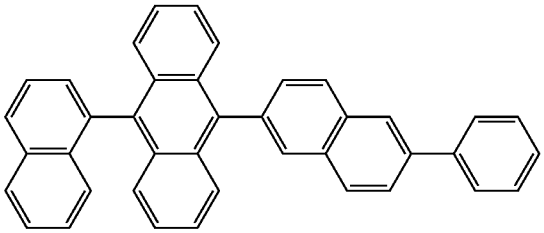
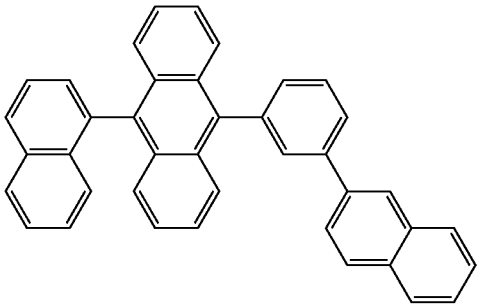
H23



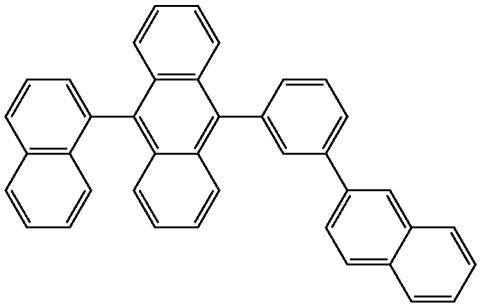
H24



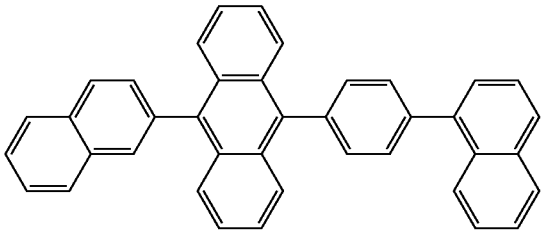
H25



H26



H27



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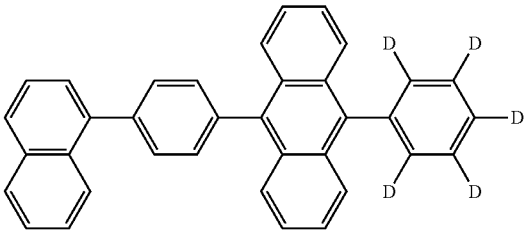
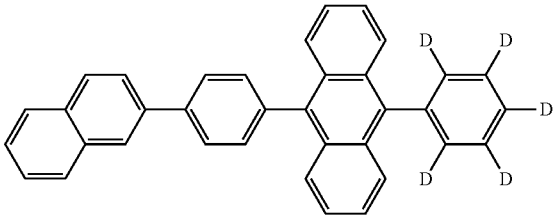
H28



H29



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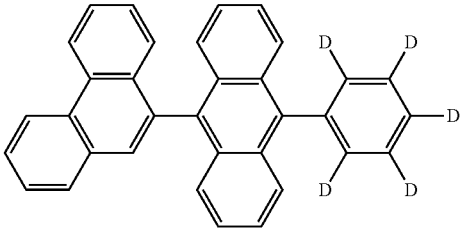

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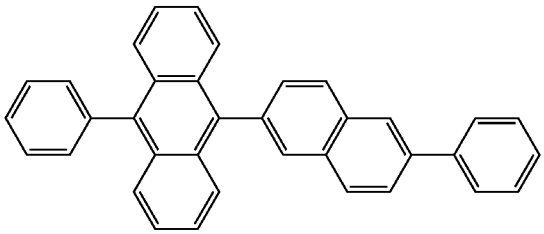
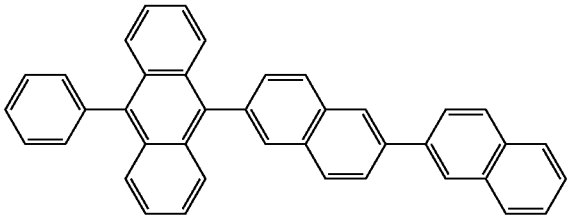
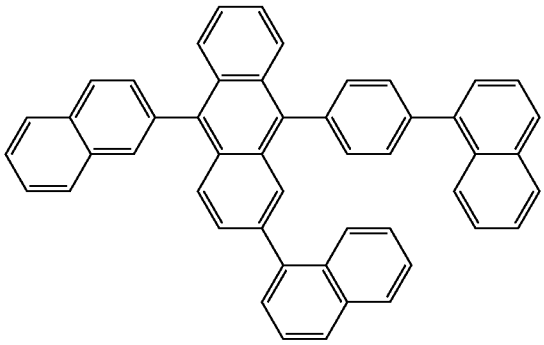


H32



H33



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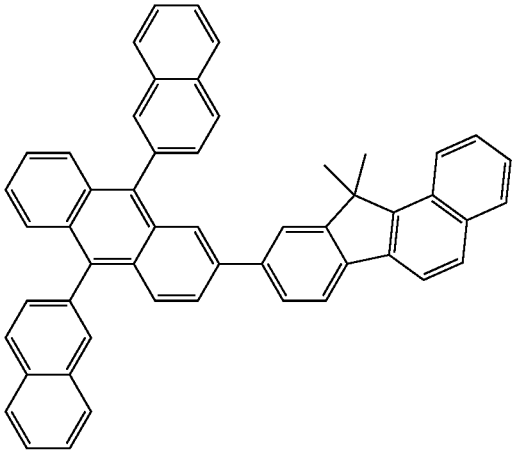
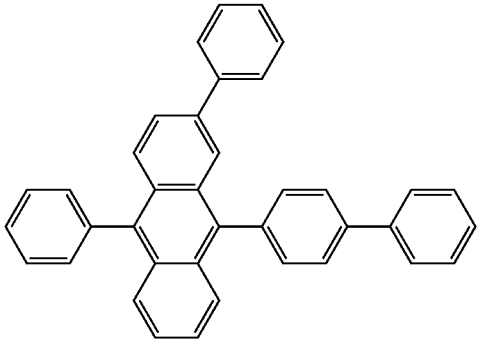
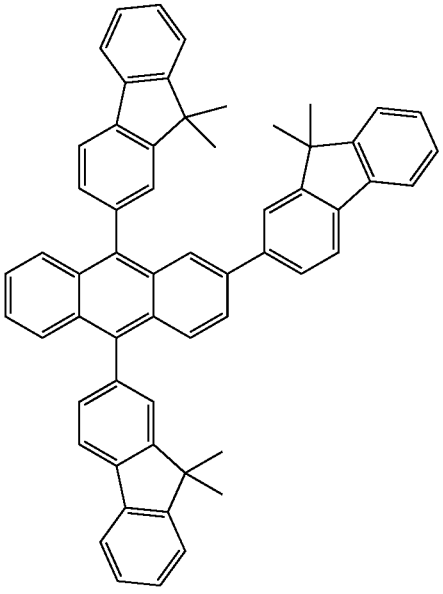
H34



H35



H36



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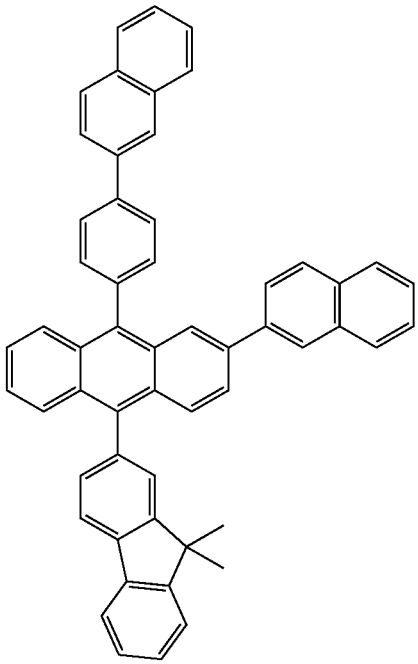
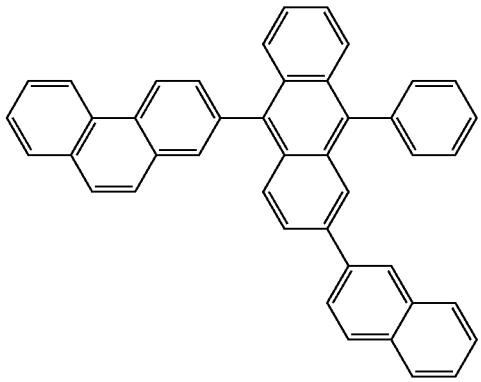
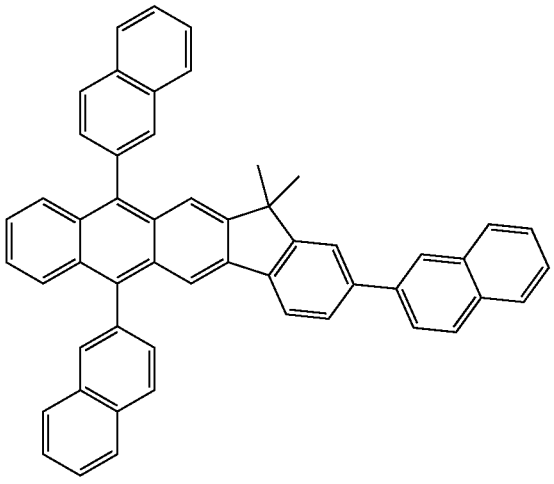
H37



H38



H39



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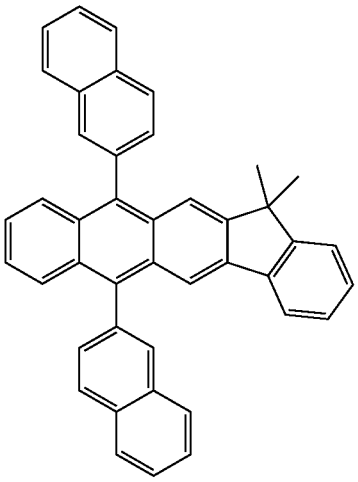
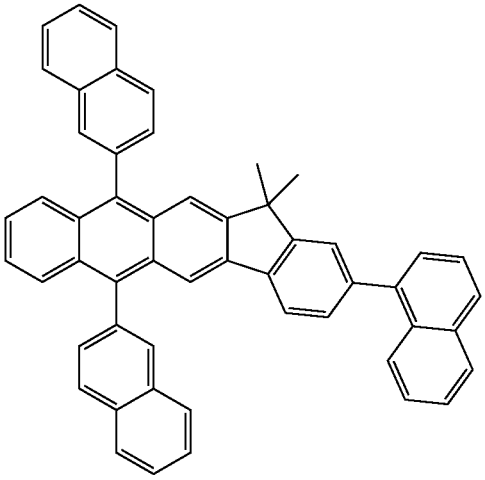
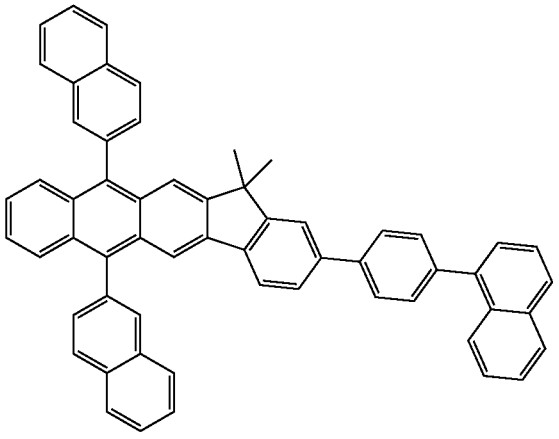
H40



H41



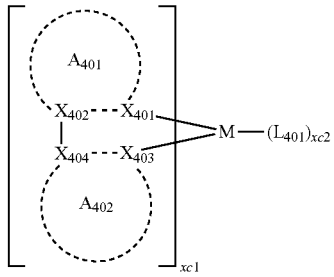
H42



The dopant may be at least one selected from a suitable fluorescent dopant and a suitable phosphorescent dopant.

The phosphorescent dopant may include an organometallic complex represented by Formula 401 below:

<Formula 401>



wherein in Formula 401,

M may be selected from iridium (Ir), platinum (Pt), osmium (Os), titanium (Ti), zirconium (Zr), hafnium (Hf), europium (Eu), terbium (Tb), and thulium (Tm);

X_{401} to X_{404} may be each independently nitrogen or carbon;

A_{401} and A_{402} rings may be each independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted benzene group, a substituted or unsubstituted naphthalene group, a substituted or unsubstituted fluorenene group, a substituted or unsubstituted spiro-fluorenene group, a substituted or unsubstituted indene group, a substituted or unsubstituted pyrrol group, a substituted or unsubstituted thiophene group, a substituted or unsubstituted furan group, a substituted or unsubstituted imidazole group, a substituted or unsubstituted pyrazole group, a substituted or unsubstituted thiazole group, a substituted or unsubstituted isothiazole group, a substituted or unsubstituted oxazole group, a substituted or unsubstituted isoxazole group, a substituted or unsubstituted pyridine group, a substituted or unsubstituted pyrazine group, a substituted or unsubstituted pyrimidine group, a substituted or unsubstituted pyridazine group, a substituted or unsubstituted quinoline group, a substituted or unsubstituted isoquinoline group, a substituted or unsubstituted benzoquinoline group, a substituted or unsubstituted quinoxaline group, a substituted or unsubstituted quinazoline group, a substituted or unsubstituted carbazol group, a substituted or unsubstituted benzoimidazole group, a substituted or unsubstituted benzofuran group, a substituted or unsubstituted benzothiophene group, a substituted or unsubstituted isobenzothiophene group, a substituted or unsubstituted benzooxazole group, a substituted or unsubstituted isobenzooxazole group, a substituted or unsubstituted triazole group, a substituted or unsubstituted oxadiazole group, a substituted or unsubstituted triazine group, a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzofuran group, and a substituted or unsubstituted dibenzothiophene group; and

at least one substituent of the substituted benzene group, substituted naphthalene group, substituted fluorenene group, substituted spiro-fluorenene group, substituted indene group, substituted pyrrol group, substituted thiophene group, substituted furan group, substituted imidazole group, substituted pyrazole group, substituted thiazole group, substituted isothiazole group, substituted oxazole group, substituted isoxazole group, substituted pyridine group, substituted pyrazine group, substituted pyrimidine group, substituted pyridazine group, substituted quinoline group, substituted isoquinoline group, substituted benzoquinoline group, substituted quinoxaline group, substituted quinazoline group, substituted carbazol group, substituted benzoimidazole group, substituted benzofuran group, substituted benzothiophene group, substituted isobenzothiophene group, substituted benzooxazole group, substituted isoben-

zooxazole group, substituted triazole group, substituted oxadiazole group, substituted triazine group, substituted dibenzofuran group, and substituted dibenzothiophene group may be selected from

a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group;

a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —$N(Q_{401})(Q_{402})$, —$Si(Q_{403})(Q_{404})(Q_{405})$, and —$B(Q_{406})(Q_{407})$;

a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, and a non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group;

a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —$N(Q_{411})(Q_{412})$, —$Si(Q_{413})(Q_{414})(Q_{415})$ and —$B(Q_{416})(Q_{417})$; and

—$N(Q_{421})(Q_{422})$, —$Si(Q_{423})(Q_{424})(Q_{425})$, and —$B(Q_{426})(Q_{427})$,

L_{401} is an organic ligand;

xc1 is 1, 2, or 3; and

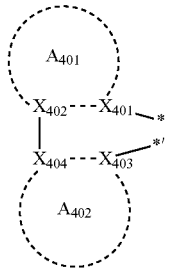
xc2 is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

L_{401} may be a monovalent, divalent, or trivalent organic ligand. For example, L_{401} may be selected from a halogen ligand (for example, Cl or F), a diketone ligand (for example, acetylacetonate, 1,3-diphenyl-1,3-propandionate, 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptandionate, or hexafluoroacetonate), a carboxylic acid ligand (for example, picolinate, dimethyl-3-pyrazolecarboxylate, or benzoate), a carbon monooxide ligand, an isonitrile ligand, a cyano ligand, and a phosphorous ligand (for example, phosphine, and phosphaite), but is not limited thereto.

When A_{401} in Formula 401 has two or more substituents, the substituents of A_{401} may bind to each other to form a saturated or unsaturated ring.

When A_{401} in Formula 402 has two or more substituents, the substituents of A_{402} may bind to each other to form a saturated or unsaturated ring.

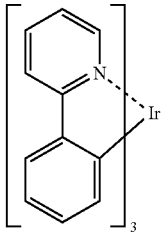
When xc1 in Formula 401 is two or more, a plurality of ligands



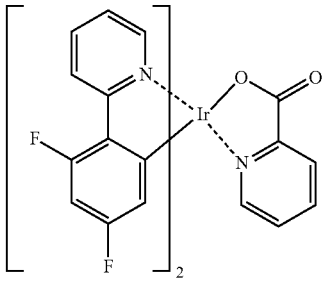
in Formula 401 may be identical or different. When xc1 in Formula 401 is two or more, A_{401} and A_{402} may be respectively directly connected to A_{401} and A_{402} of other neighboring ligands with or without a linker (for example, a C_1-C_5 alkylene, or —N(R')— (wherein R' may be a C_1-C_{10} alkyl group or a C_6-C_{20} aryl group) or —C(=O)—) therebetween.

The phosphorescent dopant may include at least one of Compounds PD1 to PD74 below, but is not limited thereto:

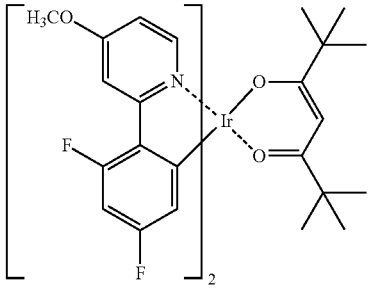
PD1



PD2



PD3



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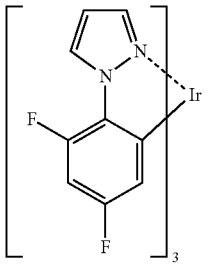

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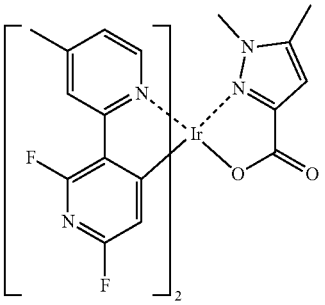
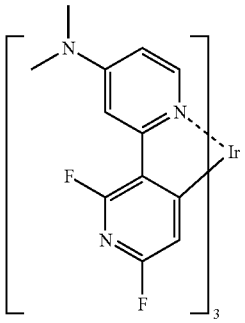
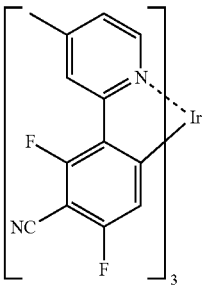


PD9



PD5



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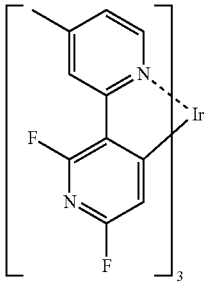

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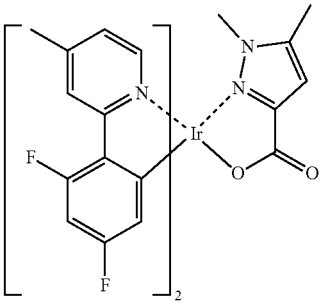

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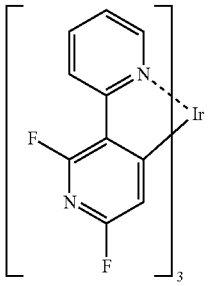

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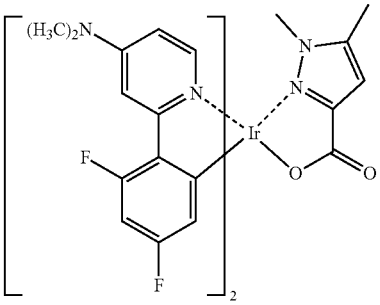

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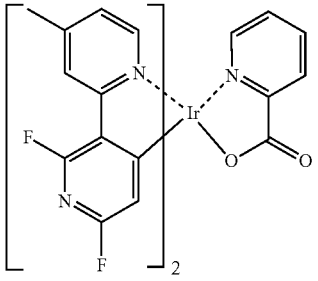

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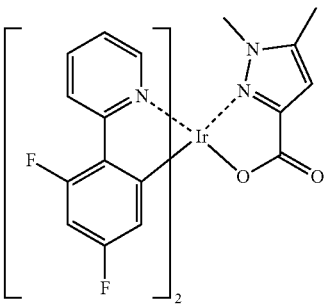

PD13

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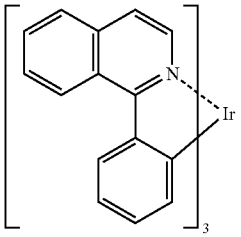
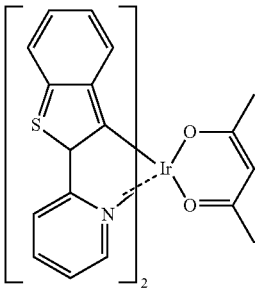
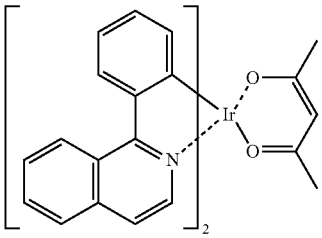
PD14



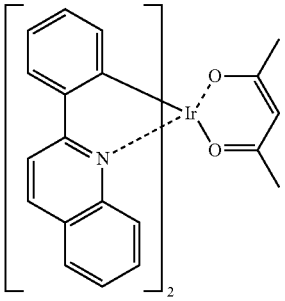
PD15



PD16



PD17



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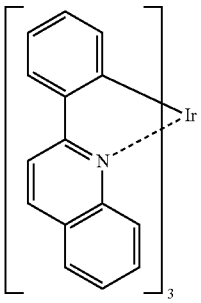

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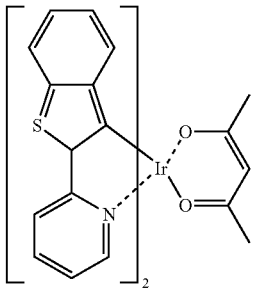

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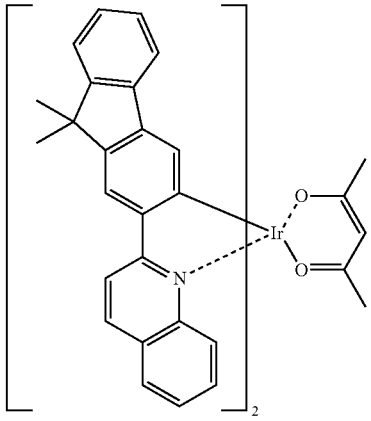

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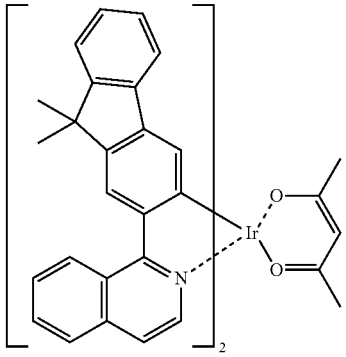

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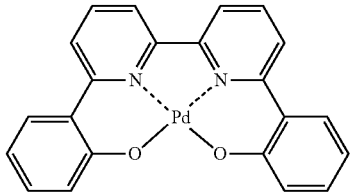

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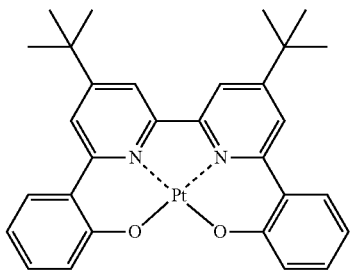

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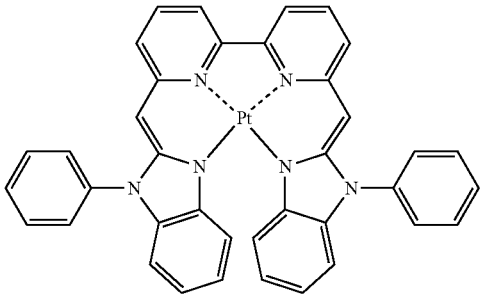
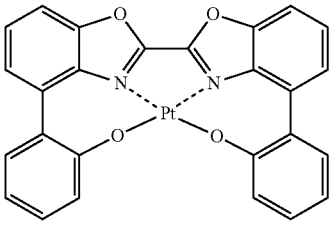


PD25



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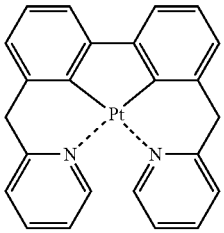

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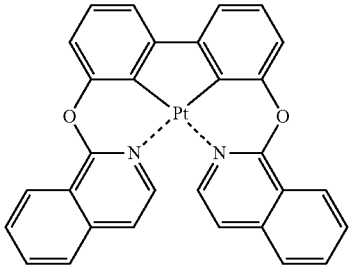

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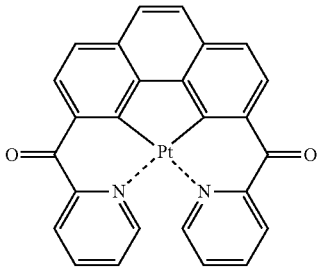

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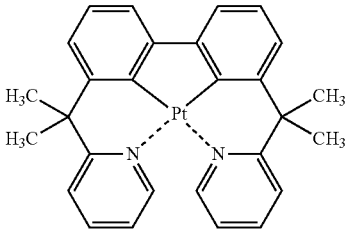

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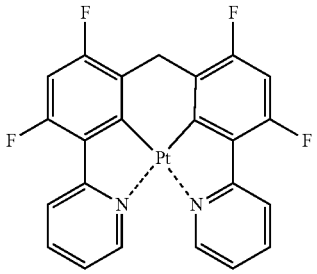

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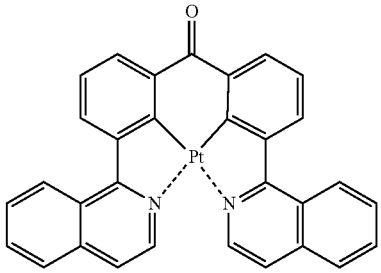

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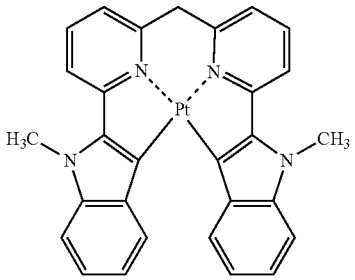

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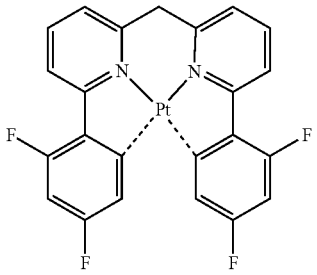

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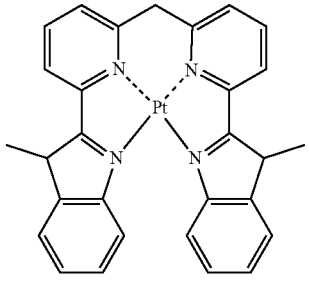

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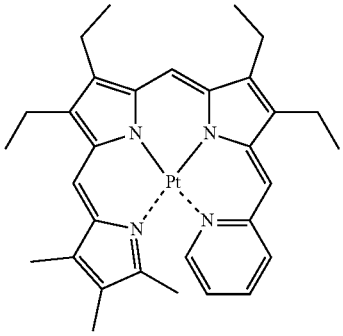

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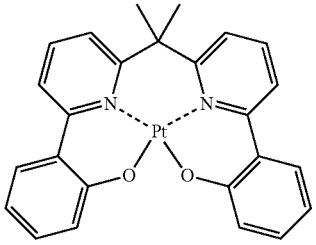

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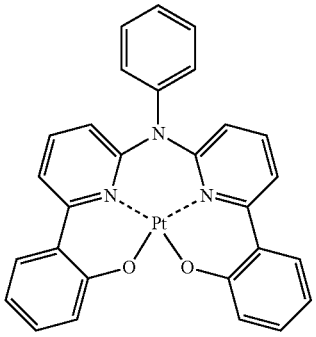

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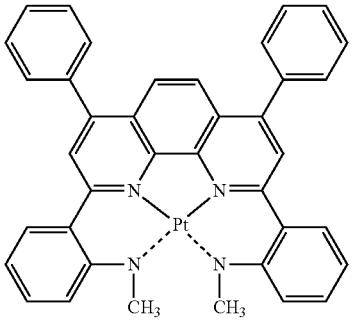

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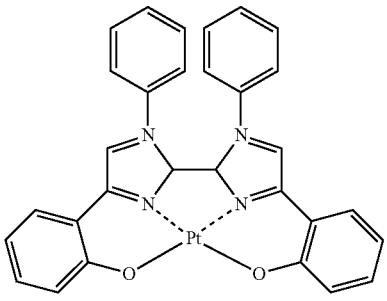

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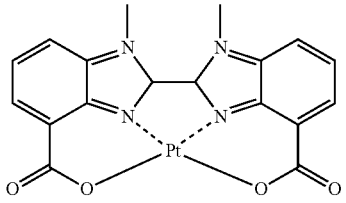
PD40



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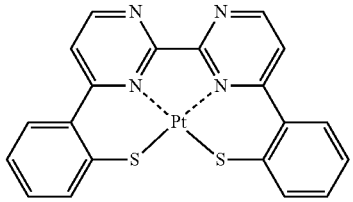

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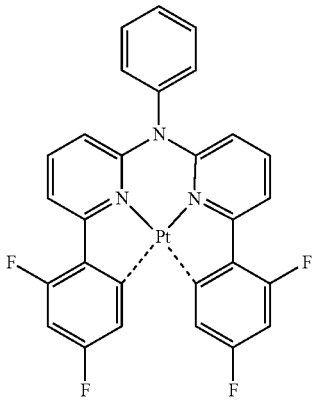
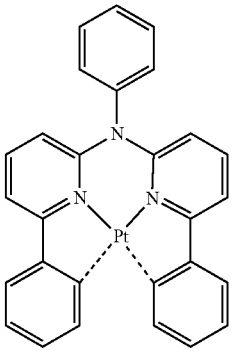
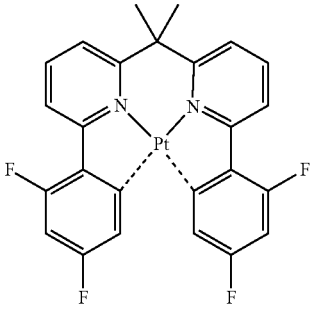


PD43



PD44



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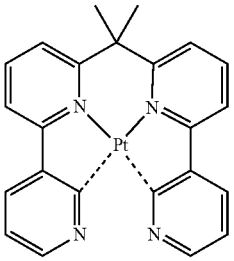
PD45



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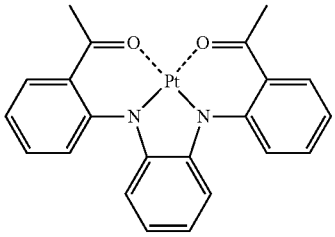
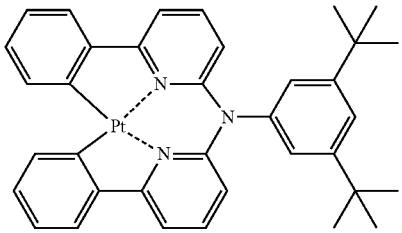
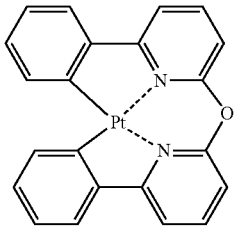


PD47



PD48



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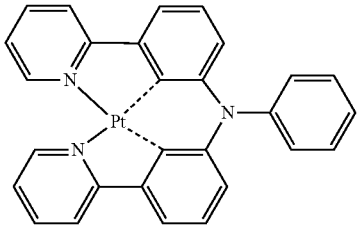
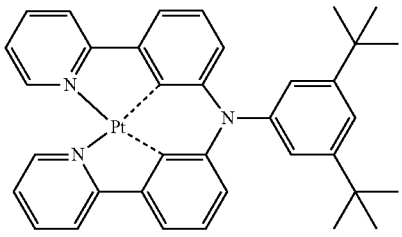


PD50



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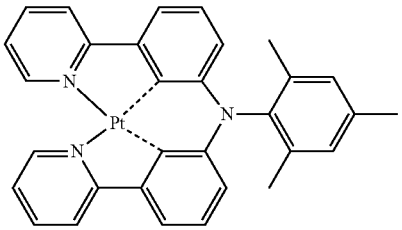
PD51



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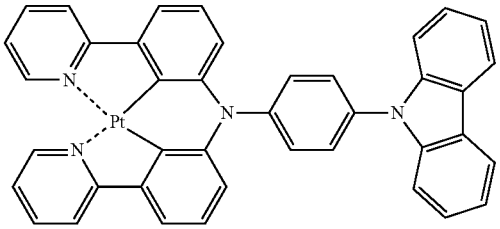
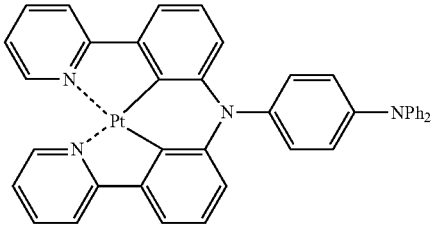


PD53



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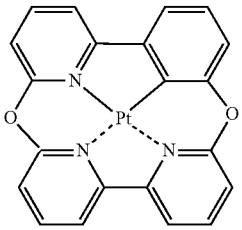

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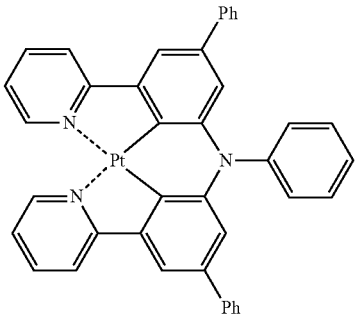

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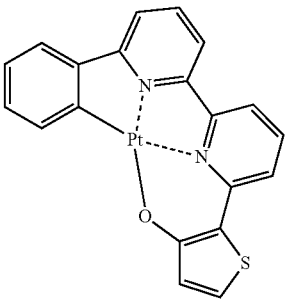

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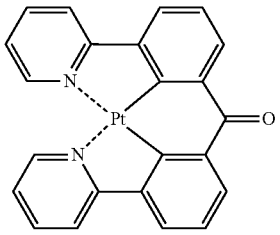
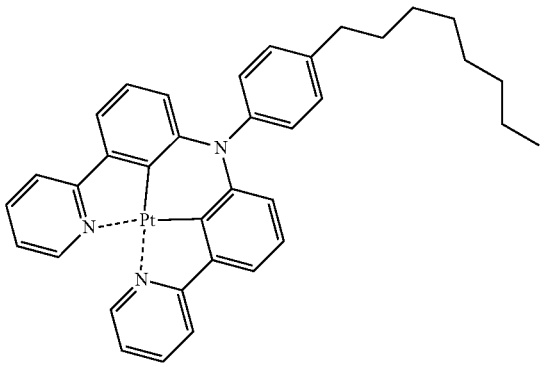
PD57



PD58



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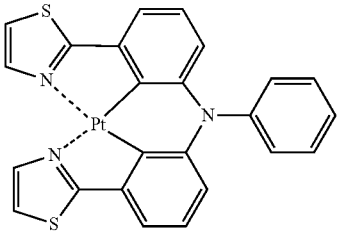

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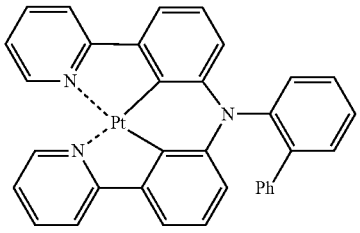

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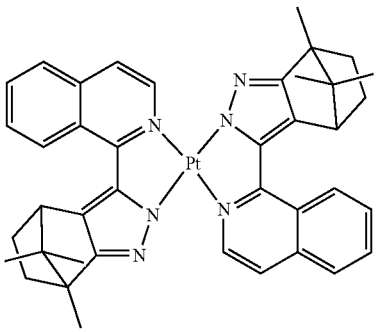

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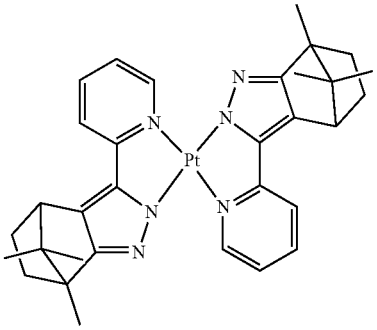
PD62



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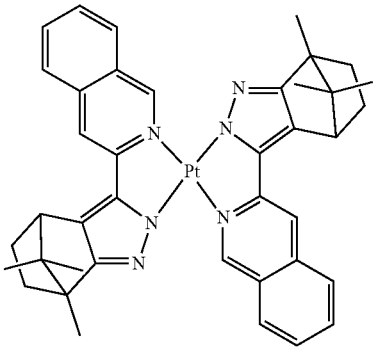

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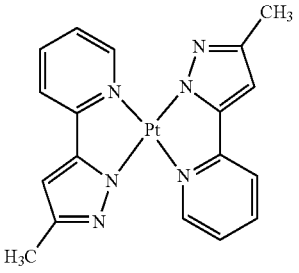

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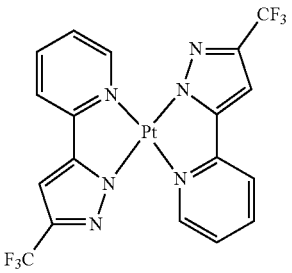

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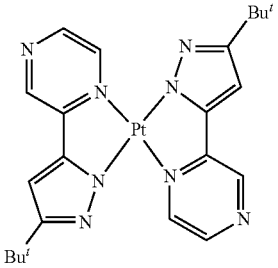

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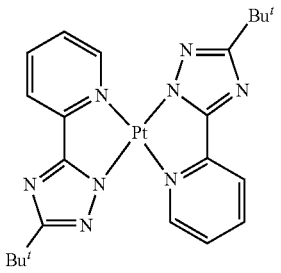

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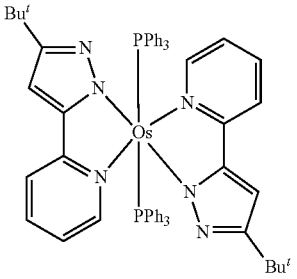
PD67



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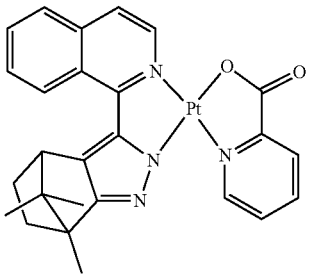
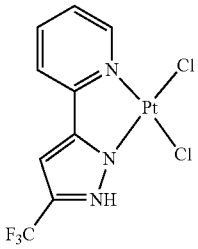
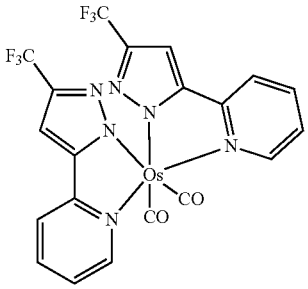


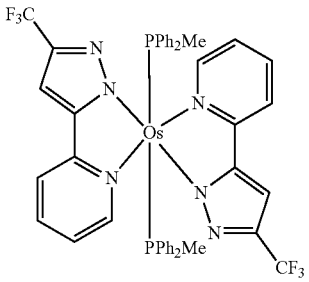
PD69



PD70

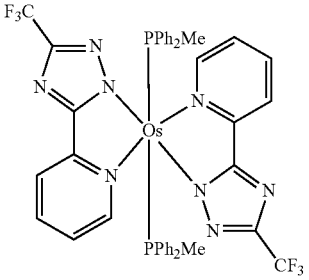


PD71

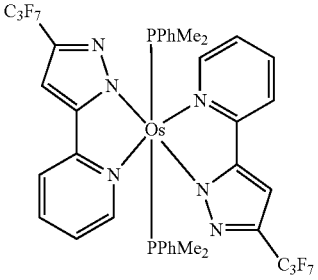


PD72

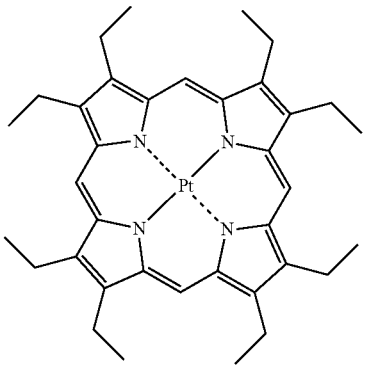
PD73



PD74

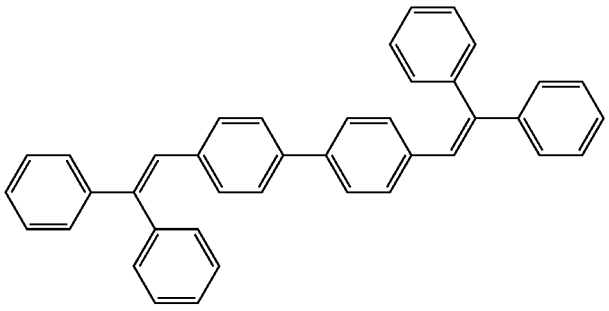


According to another embodiment, the phosphorescent dopant may include PtOEP:

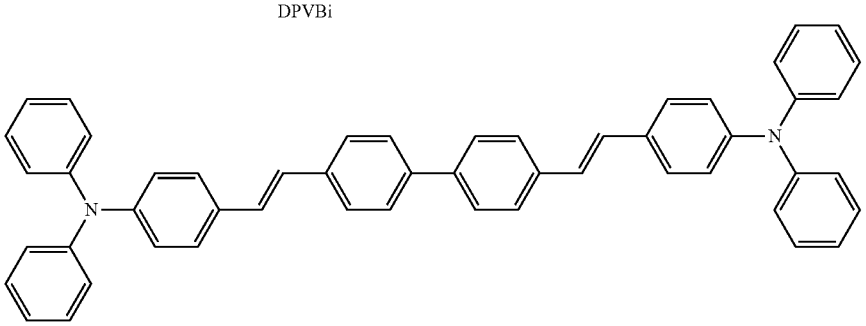


PtOEP

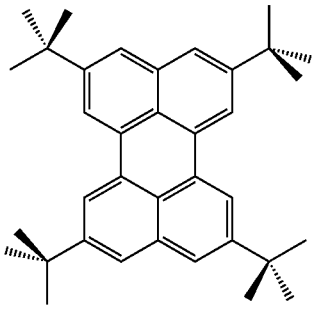
The fluorescent dopant may include at least one selected from DPAVBi, BDAVBi, TBPe, DCM, DCJTB, Coumarin 6, and C545T.



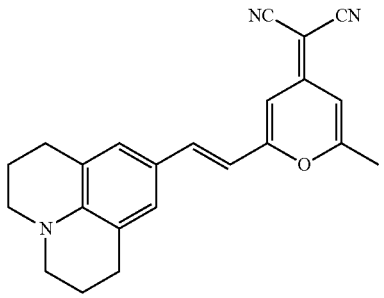
DPVBi



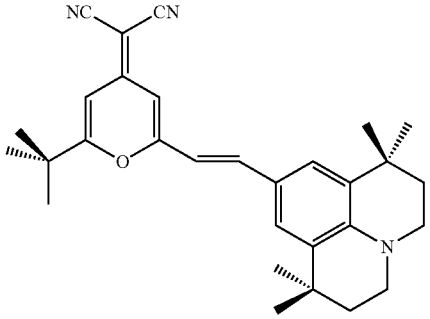
DPAVBi



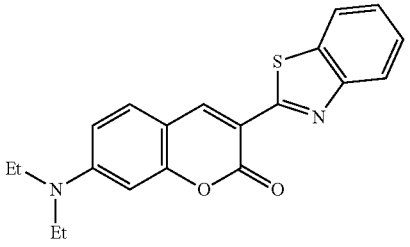
TBPe



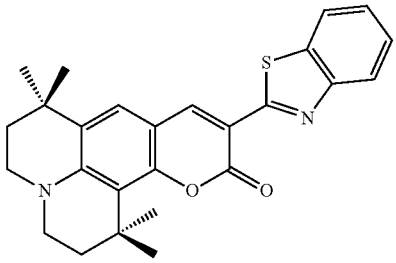
DCM



DCJTB



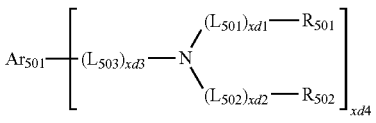
Coumarin 6



C545T

According to another embodiment, the fluorescent dopant may include a compound represented by Formula 501 below.

<Formula 501>



wherein in Formula 501,

Ar_{501} may be selected from

a naphthalene, a heptalene, a fluorenene, a spiro-fluorene, a benzofluorene, a dibenzofluorene, a phenalene, a phenanthrene, an anthracene, a fluoranthene, a triphenylene, a pyrene, a chrysene, a naphthacene, a picene, a perylene, a pentaphene, and an indenoanthracene; and

a naphthalene, a heptalene, a fluorenene, a spiro-fluorene, a benzofluorene, a dibenzofluorene, a phenalene, a phenanthrene, an anthracene, a fluoranthene, a triphenylene, a pyrene, a chrysene, a naphthacene, a picene, a perylene, a pentaphene, and an indenoanthracene, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I,

a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, and —$Si(Q_{501})(Q_{502})(Q_{503})$ (Q_{501} to Q_{503} may be each independently selected from a hydrogen, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, and a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group);

Descriptions of L_{501} to L_{503} are referred to the description provided herein in connection with L_{203};

R_{501} and R_{502} may be each independently selected from

a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, and a dibenzothiophenyl group; and

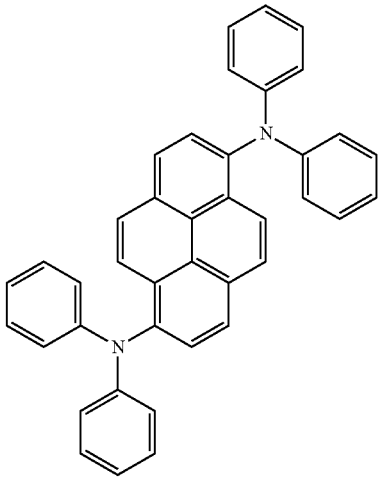
a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, and a dibenzothiophenyl group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group, a C_1-C_{20} alkoxy group, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, and a dibenzothiophenyl group;

xd1 to xd3 may be each independently selected from 0, 1, 2, and 3; and

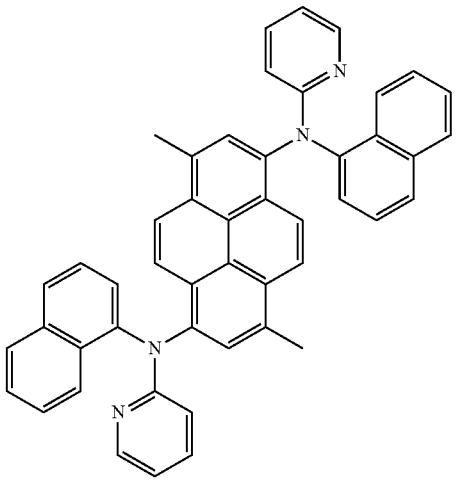
xb4 may be selected from 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The fluorescent host may include at least one of Compounds FD1 to FD8.

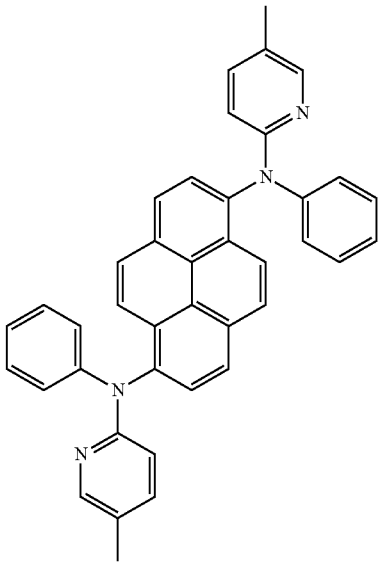
FD1



FD2



FD3



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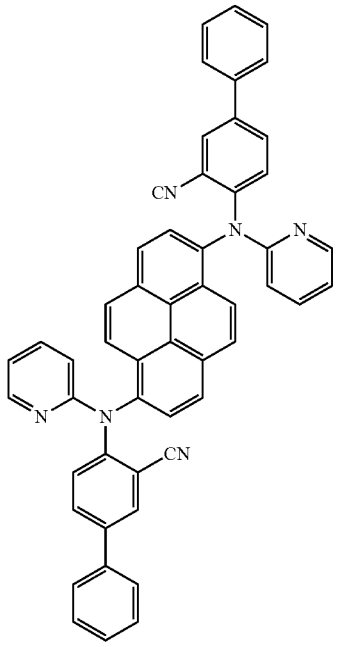
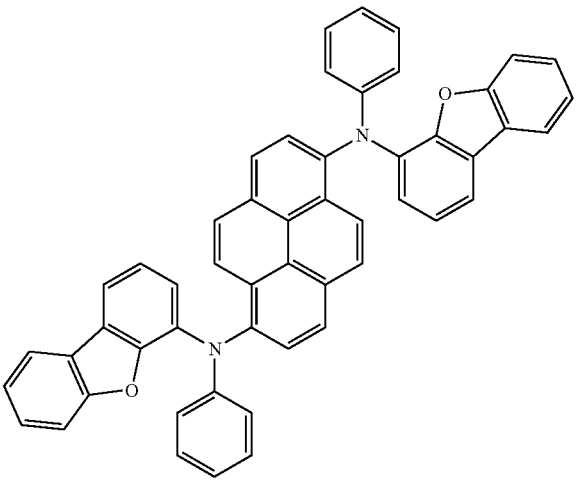
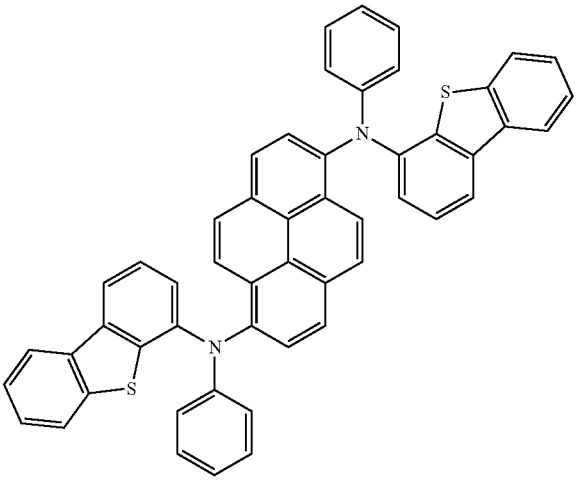
FD4



FD5



FD6



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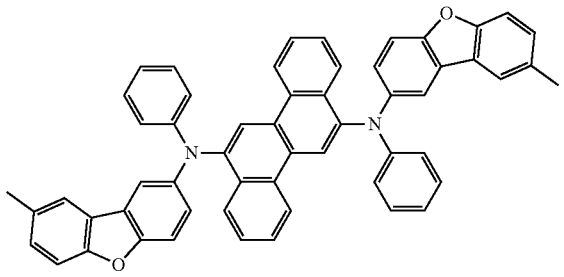
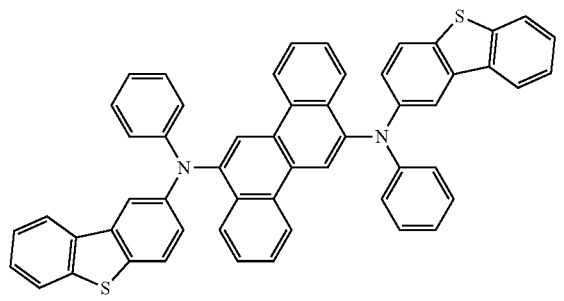
FD7



FD8



An amount of the dopant in the emission layer may be, in general, in a range of about 0.01 to about 15 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the host, but is not limited thereto.

A thickness of the emission layer may be in a range of about 100 Å to about 1,000 Å, for example, about 200 Å to about 600 Å. When the thickness of the emission layer is within this range, excellent light-emission characteristics may be obtained without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

Then, an electron transport region may be disposed on the emission layer.

The electron transport region may include at least one selected from a hole blocking layer, an electron transport layer (ETL), and an electron injection layer, but is not limited thereto.

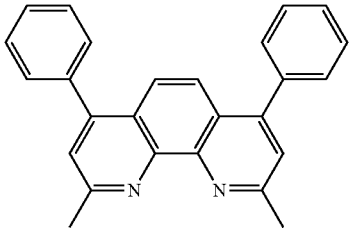
For example, the electron transport region may have a structure of electron transport layer/electron injection layer or a structure of hole blocking layer/electron transport layer/electron injection layer, wherein layers of each structure are sequentially stacked from the emission layer in the stated order, but is not limited thereto.

According to an embodiment, the organic layer **150** of the organic light-emitting device may include an electron transport region disposed between the emission layer and the second electrode **190**.

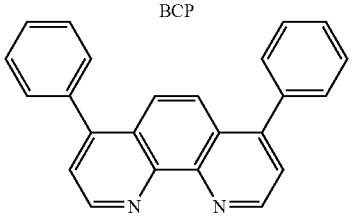
The electron transport region may include a hole blocking layer. The hole blocking layer may be formed, when the emission layer includes a phosphorescent dopant, to prevent diffusion of excitons or holes into an electron transport layer.

When the electron transport region includes a hole blocking layer, the hole blocking layer may be formed on the emission layer by using various methods, such as vacuum deposition, spin coating casting, a Langmuir-Blodgett (LB) method, ink-jet printing, laser-printing, or laser-induced thermal imaging. When the hole blocking layer is formed by vacuum deposition or spin coating, deposition and coating conditions for the hole blocking layer may be determined by referring to the deposition and coating conditions for the hole injection layer.

The hole blocking layer may include, for example, at least one of BCP and Bphen, but is not limited thereto.



BCP



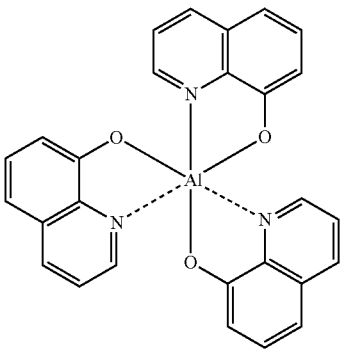
Bphen

A thickness of the hole blocking layer may be in a range of about 20 Å to about 1,000 Å, for example, about 30 Å to about 300 Å. When the thickness of the hole blocking layer is within these ranges, the hole blocking layer may have excellent hole blocking characteristics without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

The electron transport region may include an electron transport layer. The electron transport layer may be formed on the emission layer or the hole blocking layer by using various methods, such as vacuum deposition, spin coating casting, a LB method, ink jet printing, laser-printing, or laser-induced thermal imaging. When an electron transport layer is formed by vacuum deposition or spin coating, deposition and coating conditions for the electron transport layer may be the same as the deposition and coating conditions for the hole injection layer.

According to an embodiment, the organic layer **150** of the organic light-emitting device includes an electron transport region disposed between the emission layer and the second electrode **190**, and the electron transport region may include an electron transport layer. The electron transport layer may include a plurality of layers. For example, the electron transport layer may include a first electron transport layer and a second electron transport layer.

The electron transport layer may further include at least one selected from BCP, Bphen, Alq_3, Balq, TAZ, and NTAZ.



Alq_3

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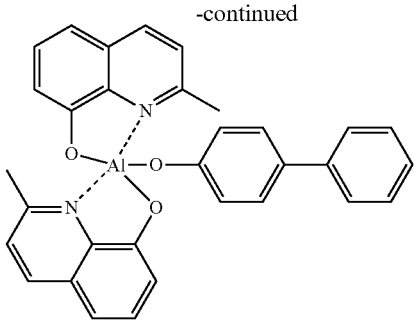
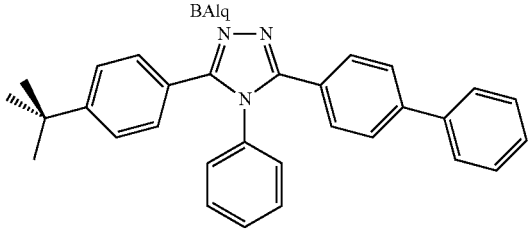
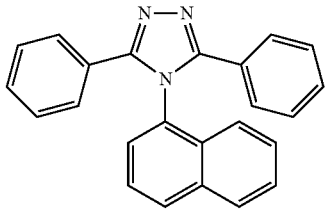


BAlq



TAZ



NTAZ

In some embodiments, the electron transport layer may include at least one compound selected from a compound represented by Formula 601 and a compound represented by Formula 602 illustrated below:

$$Ar_{601}\text{-}[(L_{601})_{xe1}\text{-}E_{601}]_{xe2} \quad \text{<Formula 601>}$$

wherein in Formula 601,

Ar_{601} may be selected from

a naphthalene, a heptalene, a fluorenene, a spiro-fluorene, a benzofluorene, a dibenzofluorene, a phenalene, a phenanthrene, an anthracene, a fluoranthene, a triphenylene, a pyrene, a chrysene, a naphthacene, a picene, a perylene, a pentaphene, and an indenoanthracene;

a naphthalene, a heptalene, a fluorenene, a spiro-fluorene, a benzofluorene, a dibenzofluorene, a phenalene, a phenanthrene, an anthracene, a fluoranthene, a triphenylene, a pyrene, a chrysene, a naphthacene, a picene, a perylene, a pentaphene, and an indenoanthracene, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60}) alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_3-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, and —$Si(Q_{301})(Q_{302})(Q_{303})$ (Q_{301} to Q_{303} may be each independently selected from a hydrogen,

a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, and a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group);

L_{601} may be understood by referring to the description provided in connection with L_{203};

E_{601} may be selected from

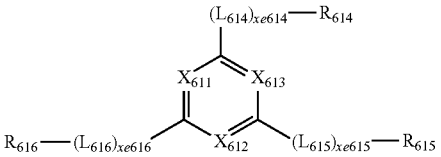
a pyrrolyl group, a thiophenyl group, a furanyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isooxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, an indazolyl group, a furinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a benzoquinolinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a naphthyridinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a cinnolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a phenazinyl group, a benzoimidazolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, an isobenzothiazolyl group, a benzooxazolyl group, an isobenzooxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, a dibenzocarbazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, an imidazopyrimidinyl group; and

a pyrrolyl group, a thiophenyl group, a furanyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isooxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, an indazolyl group, a furinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a benzoquinolinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a naphthyridinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a cinnolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a phenazinyl group, a benzoimidazolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, an isobenzothiazolyl group, a benzooxazolyl group, an isobenzooxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, a dibenzocarbazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, an imidazopyrimidinyl group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group, a C_1-C_{20} alkoxy group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, a phenyl group, a pentalenyl group, an indenyl group, a naphthyl group, an azulenyl group, a heptalenyl group, an indacenyl group, an acenaphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenalenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a naphthacenyl group, a picenyl group, a perylenyl group, a pentaphenyl group, a hexacenyl group, a pentacenyl group, a rubicenyl group, a coronenyl group, an ovalenyl group, a pyrrolyl group, a thiophenyl group, a furanyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isooxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, an indazolyl group, a furinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a benzoquinolinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a naphthyridinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a cinnolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a phenazinyl group, a benzoimidazolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, an isobenzothiazolyl group, a benzooxazolyl group, an isobenzooxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, a dibenzocarbazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, and an imidazopyrimidinyl group;

xe1 may be selected from 0, 1, 2, and 3; and

xe2 may be selected from 1, 2, 3, and 4.

<Formula 602>



wherein in Formula 602,

X_{611} may be N or C-$(L_{611})_{xe611}$-R_{611}, X_{612} may be N or C-$(L_{612})_{xe612}$-R_{612}, X_{613} may be N or C-$(L_{613})_{613}$-R_{613}, and at least one selected from X_{611} to X_{613} may be N;

Descriptions of L_{611} to L_{616} may be referred to the description provided herein in connection with L_{203};

R_{611} and R_{616} may be each independently selected from

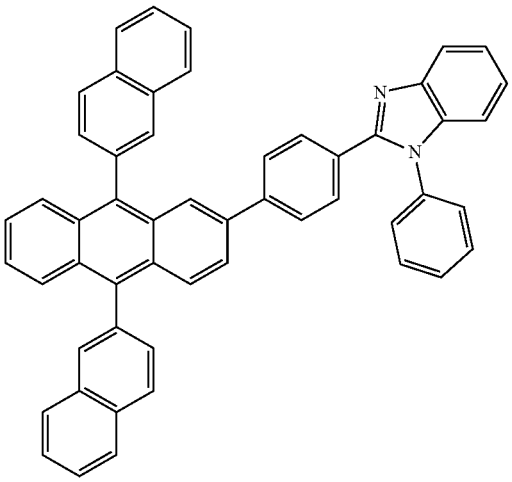
a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, and a triazinyl group; and

a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, and a triazinyl group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{20} alkyl group, a C_1-C_{20} alkoxy group, a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, and a triazinyl group; and

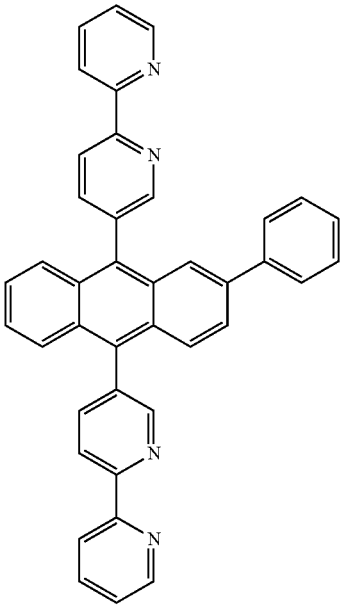
xe611 to xe616 may be each independently selected from 0, 1, 2, and 3.

The compound represented by Formula 601 and the compound represented by Formula 602 may each be selected from Compounds ET1 to ET15 illustrated below.

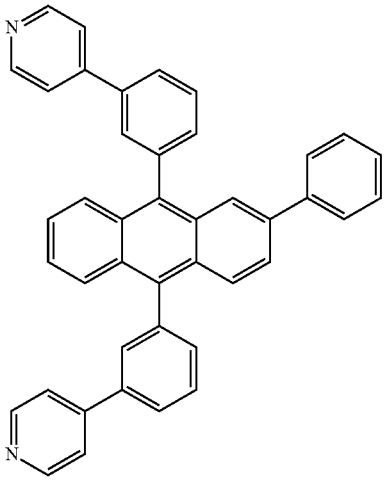
ET1



ET2



ET3



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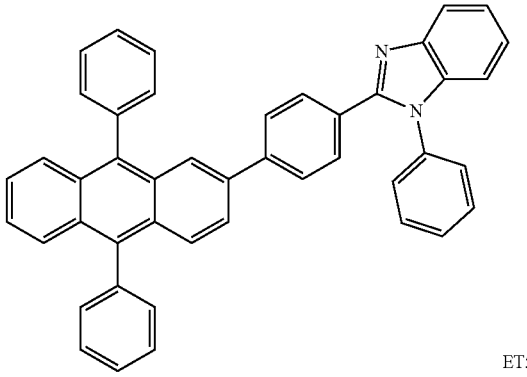
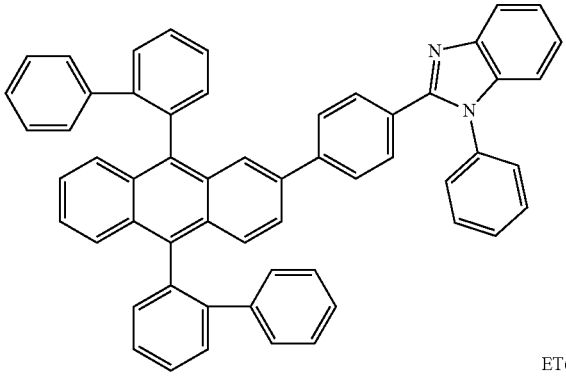
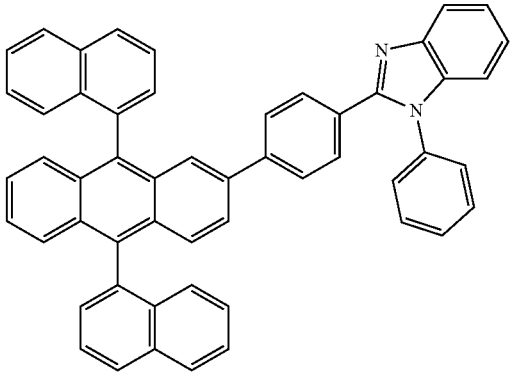
ET4



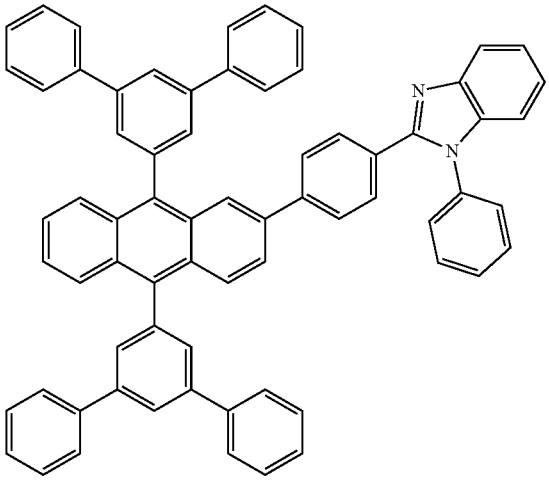
ET5



ET6



ET7



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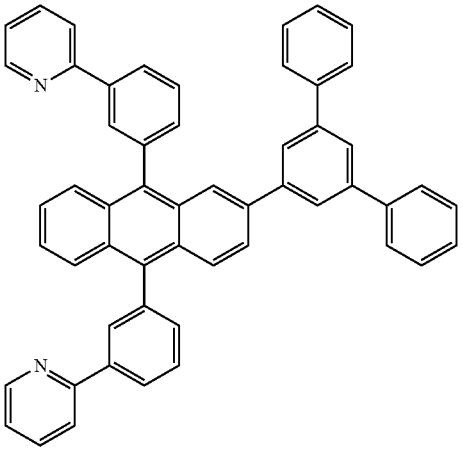
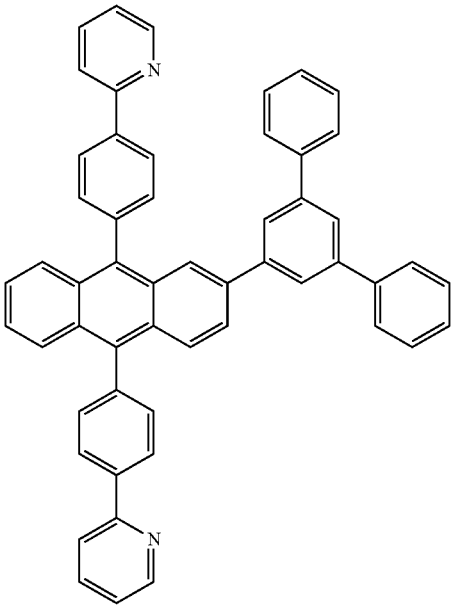
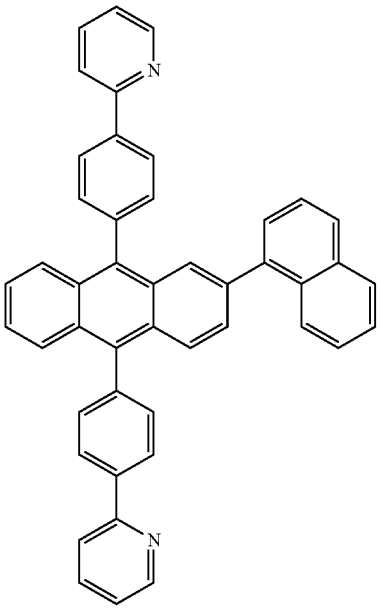
ET8



ET9



ET10



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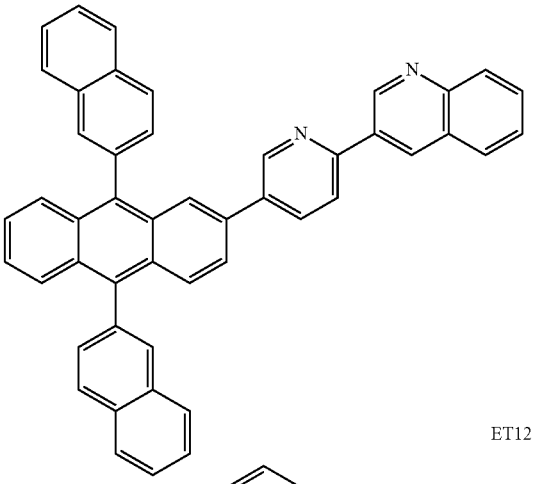
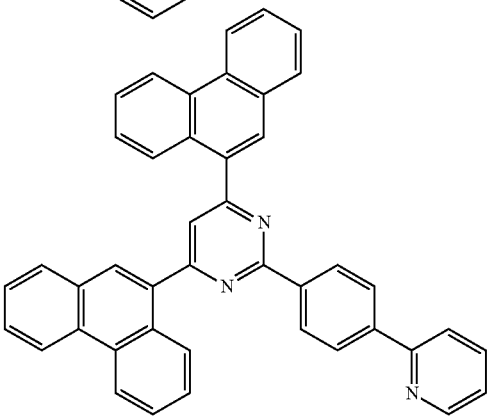
ET11

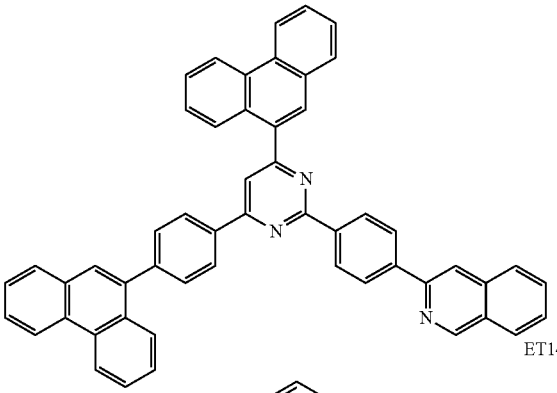


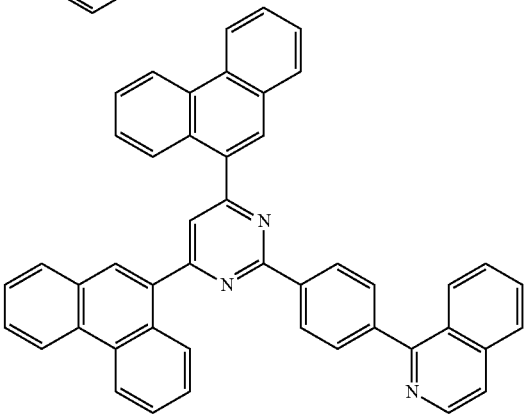
ET12



ET13

ET14





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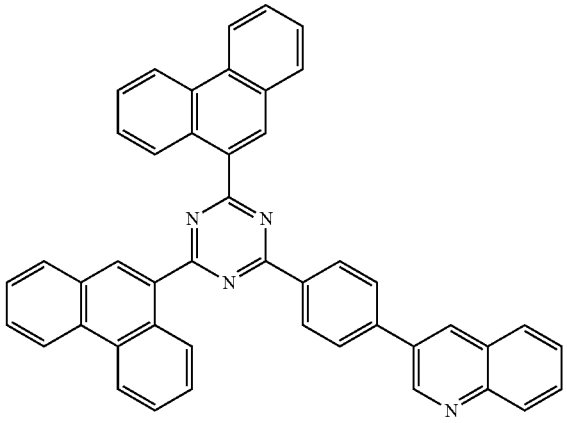
ET15

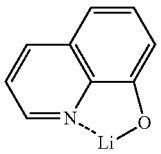


A thickness of the electron transport layer may be in a range of about 100 Å to about 1,000 Å, for example, about 150 Å to about 500 Å. When the thickness of the electron transport layer is within the range described above, the electron transport layer may have satisfactory electron transport characteristics without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

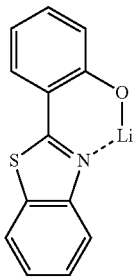
In an implementation, the electron transport layer may further include, in addition to the materials described above, a metal-containing material.

The metal-containing material may include a Li complex. The Li complex may include, for example, a compound represented by Formula ET-D1 (lithium quinolate, LiQ) or a compound represented by Formula ET-D2.

ET-D1



ET-D2



The electron transport region may include an electron injection layer that allows electrons to be easily provided from the second electrode **190**.

The electron injection layer may be formed on the electron transport layer by using various methods, such as vacuum deposition, spin coating casting, a LB method, ink-jet printing, laser-printing, or laser-induced thermal imaging. When an electron injection layer is formed by vacuum deposition or spin coating, deposition and coating conditions for the electron injection layer may be the same as those for the hole injection layer.

The electron injection layer may include at least one selected from, LiF, NaCl, CsF, Li_2O, BaO, and LiQ.

A thickness of the electron injection layer may be in a range of about 1 Å to about 100 Å, e.g., about 3 Å to about 90 Å. When the thickness of the electron injection layer is within the range described above, the electron injection layer may have satisfactory electron injection characteristics without a substantial increase in driving voltage.

The second electrode **190** may be disposed on the organic layer **150** having such a structure. The second electrode **190** may be a cathode which is an electron injection electrode, and in this regard, a material for the second electrode **190** may be selected from metal, an alloy, an electrically conductive compound, and a mixture thereof, which have a relatively low work function. Detailed examples of the second electrode **190** are lithium (Li), magnesium (Mg), aluminum (Al), aluminum-lithium (Al—Li), calcium (Ca), magnesium-indium (Mg—In), or magnesium-silver (Mg—Ag). According to another embodiment, the material for forming the second electrode **190** may be ITO or IZO. The second electrode **190** may be a reflective electrode, a semi-transmissive electrode, or a transmissive electrode.

Also, an organic layer according to an embodiment may be formed by deposition, or may be formed by using a wet method in which the compound according to an embodiment is prepared in the form of solution and then the solution of the compound is used for coating.

An organic light-emitting device according to an embodiment may be used in various flat panel display apparatuses, such as a passive matrix organic light-emitting display apparatus or an active matrix organic light-emitting display apparatus. For example, when the organic light-emitting device is included in an active matrix organic light-emitting display apparatus, a first electrode disposed on a substrate may act as a pixel and may be electrically connected to a source electrode or a drain electrode of a thin film transistor. In addition, the organic light-emitting device may be included in a flat panel display apparatus that emits light in opposite directions.

Hereinbefore, the organic light-emitting device has been described with reference to FIG. **1**, but is not limited thereto.

Hereinafter, definitions of substituents used herein will be presented (the number of carbon numbers used to restrict a substituent is not limited, and does not limit properties of the substituent, and unless defined otherwise, the definition of the substituent is consistent with a general definition thereof).

A C_1-C_{60} alkyl group used herein refers to a linear or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon monovalent group having 1 to 60 carbon atoms, and detailed examples thereof are a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, an isobutyl group, a sec-butyl group, a ter-butyl group, a pentyl group, an iso-amyl group, and a hexyl group. A C_1-C_{60} alkylene group used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C_1-C_{60} alkyl group.

A C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group used herein refers to a monovalent group represented by —OA_{101} (wherein A_{101} is the C_1-C_{60} alkyl group), and detailed examples thereof are a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, and an isopropyloxy group.

A C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group used herein refers to a hydrocarbon group having at least one carbon double bond in the middle or terminal of the C_2-C_{60} alkyl group, and detailed examples thereof are an ethenyl group, a prophenyl group, and a butenyl group. A C_2-C_{60} alkenylene group used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group.

A C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group used herein refers to a hydrocarbon group having one carbon triple bond in the middle or terminal of the C_2-C_{60} alkyl group, and detailed examples thereof are an ethynyl group, and a propynyl group. A C_2-C_{60} alkynylene group used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group.

A C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group used herein refers to a monovalent hydrocarbon monocyclic group having 3 to 10 carbon atoms, and detailed examples thereof are a cyclopropyl group, a cyclobutyl group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, and a cycloheptyl group. A C_3-C_{10} cycloalkylene group used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group.

A C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group used herein refers to a monovalent monocyclic group having at least one hetero atom selected from N, O, P, and S as a ring-forming atom and 2 to 10 carbon atoms, and detailed examples thereof are a tetrahydrofuranyl group, and a tetrahydrothiophenyl group. A C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkylene group used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group.

A C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group used herein refers to a monovalent monocyclic group that has 3 to 10 carbon atoms and at least one double bond in the ring thereof and does not have aromaticity, and detailed examples thereof are a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, and a cycloheptenyl group. A C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenylene group used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group.

A C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group used herein refers to a monovalent monocyclic group that has at least one hetero atom selected from N, O, P, and S as a ring-forming atom, 2 to 10 carbon atoms, and at least one double bond in its ring. Detailed examples of the C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group are a 2,3-hydrofuranyl group and a 2,3-hydrothiophenyl group. A C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenylene group used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group.

A C_6-C_{60} aryl group used herein refers to a monovalent group having a carbocyclic aromatic system having 6 to 60 carbon atoms, and a C_6-C_{60} arylene group used herein refers to a divalent group having a carbocyclic aromatic system having 6 to 60 carbon atoms. Detailed examples of the C_6-C_{60} aryl group are a phenyl group, a naphthyl group, an anthracenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, a pyrenyl group, and a chrysenyl group. When the C_6-C_{60} aryl group and the C_6-C_{60} arylene group each include two or more rings, the rings may be fused to each other.

A C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group used herein refers to a monovalent group having a carboncyclic aromatic system that has at least one hetero atom selected from N, O, P, and S as a ring-forming atom, and 2 to 60 carbon atoms. A C_2-C_{60} heteroarylene group used herein refers to a divalent group having a carbocyclic aromatic system that has at least one hetero atom selected from N, O, P, and S as a ring-forming atom, and 2 to 60 carbon atoms. Examples of the C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group are a pyridinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, a triazinyl group, a quinolinyl group, and an isoquinolinyl group. When the C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group and the C_2-C_{60} heteroarylene group each include two or more rings, the rings may be fused to each other.

A C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group used herein indicates —OA_{102} (wherein A_{102} is the C_6-C_{60} aryl group), and a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group indicates —SA_{103} (wherein A_{103} is the C_6-C_{60} aryl group).

A monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group used herein refers to a monovalent group (for example, having 8 to 60 carbon atoms) that has two or more rings condensed to each other, only carbon atoms as a ring forming atom, and non-aromaticity in the entire molecular structure. A detailed example of the monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group is a fluorenyl group. A divalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group.

A monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group used herein refers to a monovalent group (for example, having 2 to 60 carbon atoms) that has two or more rings condensed to each other, has a heteroatom selected from N, O P, and S, other than carbon atoms, as a ring forming atom, and has non-aromaticity in the entire molecular structure. An example of the monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group is a carbazolyl group. A divalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group used herein refers to a divalent group having the same structure as the monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group.

In the present specification, at least one substituent of the substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkylene group, the substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkylene group, the substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenylene group, the substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenylene group, the substituted C_6-C_{60} arylene group, the substituted C_2-C_{60} heteroarylene group, the substituted divalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, the substituted divalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, the substituted C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, the substituted C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, the substituted C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, the substituted C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, the substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, the substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, the substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, the substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, the substituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, the substituted C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, the substituted C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, the substituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, the substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and the substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group may be selected from

a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group;

a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —$N(Q_{11})(Q_{12})$, —$Si(Q_{13})(Q_{14})(Q_{15})$, and —$B(Q_{16})(Q_{17})$;

a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocy-

cloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, $—N(Q_{21})(Q_{22})$, $—Si(Q_{23})(Q_{24})(Q_{25})$ and $—B(Q_{26})(Q_{27})$; and

$—N(Q_{31})(Q_{32})$, $—Si(Q_{33})(Q_{34})(Q_{35})$, and $—B(Q_{36})(Q_{37})$,

wherein Q_1 to Q_7, Q_{11} to Q_{17}, Q_{21} to Q_{27}, and Q_{31} to Q_{37} may be each independently selected from a hydrogen, a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group.

For example, at least one substituent of the substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkylene group, the substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkylene group, the substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenylene group, the substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenylene group, the substituted C_6-C_{60} arylene group, the substituted C_2-C_{60} heteroarylene group, the substituted divalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, the substituted divalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, the substituted C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, the substituted C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, the substituted C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, the substituted C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, the substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, the substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, the substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, the substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, the substituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, the substituted C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, the substituted C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, the substituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, the substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and the substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group may be selected from

a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group;

a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, a phenyl group, a pentalenyl group, an indenyl group, a naphthyl group, an azulenyl group, a heptalenyl group, an indacenyl group, an acenaphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenalenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a naphthacenyl group, a picenyl group, a perylenyl group, a pentaphenyl group, a hexacenyl group, a pentacenyl group, a rubicenyl group, a coronenyl group, an ovalenyl group, a pyrrolyl group, a thiophenyl group, a furanyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isooxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, an indazolyl group, a furinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a benzoquinolinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a naphthyridinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a cinnolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a phenazinyl group, a benzoimidazolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, an isobenzothiazolyl group, a benzooxazolyl group, an isobenzooxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, an imidazopyrimidinyl group, $—N(Q_{11})(Q_{12})$, $—Si(Q_{13})(Q_{14})(Q_{15})$, and $—B(Q_{16})(Q_{17})$;

a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, a phenyl group, a pentalenyl group, an indenyl group, a naphthyl group, an azulenyl group, a heptalenyl group, an indacenyl group, an acenaphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenalenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a naphthacenyl group, a picenyl group, a perylenyl group, a pentaphenyl group, a hexacenyl group, a pentacenyl group, a rubicenyl group, a coronenyl group, an ovalenyl group, a pyrrolyl group, a thiophenyl group, a furanyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isooxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, an indazolyl group, a furinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a benzoquinolinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a naphthyridinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a cinnolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a phenazinyl group, a benzoimidazolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, an isobenzothiazolyl group, a benzooxazolyl group, an isobenzooxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a

triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, a dibenzocarbazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, and an imidazopyrimidinyl group;

a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, a phenyl group, a pentalenyl group, an indenyl group, a naphthyl group, an azulenyl group, a heptalenyl group, an indacenyl group, an acenaphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenalenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a naphthacenyl group, a picenyl group, a perylenyl group, a pentaphenyl group, a hexacenyl group, a pentacenyl group, a rubicenyl group, a coronenyl group, an ovalenyl group, a pyrrolyl group, a thiophenyl group, a furanyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isooxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, an indazolyl group, a furinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a benzoquinolinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a naphthyridinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a cinnolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a phenazinyl group, a benzoimidazolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, an isobenzothiazolyl group, a benzooxazolyl group, an isobenzooxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, a dibenzocarbazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, and an imidazopyrimidinyl group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, a phenyl group, a pentalenyl group, an indenyl group, a naphthyl group, an azulenyl group, a heptalenyl group, an indacenyl group, an acenaphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenalenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a naphthacenyl group, a picenyl group, a perylenyl group, a pentaphenyl group, a hexacenyl group, a pentacenyl group, a rubicenyl group, a coronenyl group, an ovalenyl group, a pyrrolyl group, a thiophenyl group, a furanyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isooxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, an indazolyl group, a furinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a benzoquinolinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a naphthyridinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a cinnolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a phenazinyl group, a benzoimidazolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, an isobenzothiazolyl group, a benzooxazolyl group, an isobenzooxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, a dibenzocarbazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, an imidazopyrimidinyl group, —$N(Q_{21})(Q_{22})$, —$Si(Q_{23})(Q_{24})(Q_{25})$, and —$B(Q_{26})(Q_{27})$; and

—$N(Q_{31})(Q_{32})$, —$Si(Q_{33})(Q_{34})(Q_{35})$, and—$B(Q_{36})(Q_{37})$,

Q_1 to Q_7, Q_{11} to Q_{17}, Q_{21} to Q_{27}, and Q_{31} to Q_{37} may be each independently selected from a hydrogen, a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a cyclopentyl group, a cyclohexyl group, a cycloheptyl group, a cyclopentenyl group, a cyclohexenyl group, a phenyl group, a pentalenyl group, an indenyl group, a naphthyl group, an azulenyl group, a heptalenyl group, an indacenyl group, an acenaphthyl group, a fluorenyl group, a spiro-fluorenyl group, a benzofluorenyl group, a dibenzofluorenyl group, a phenalenyl group, a phenanthrenyl group, an anthracenyl group, a fluoranthenyl group, a triphenylenyl group, a pyrenyl group, a chrysenyl group, a naphthacenyl group, a picenyl group, a perylenyl group, a pentaphenyl group, a hexacenyl group, a pentacenyl group, a rubicenyl group, a coronenyl group, an ovalenyl group, a pyrrolyl group, a thiophenyl group, a furanyl group, an imidazolyl group, a pyrazolyl group, a thiazolyl group, an isothiazolyl group, an oxazolyl group, an isooxazolyl group, a pyridinyl group, a pyrazinyl group, a pyrimidinyl group, a pyridazinyl group, an isoindolyl group, an indolyl group, an indazolyl group, a furinyl group, a quinolinyl group, an isoquinolinyl group, a benzoquinolinyl group, a phthalazinyl group, a naphthyridinyl group, a quinoxalinyl group, a quinazolinyl group, a cinnolinyl group, a carbazolyl group, a phenanthridinyl group, an acridinyl group, a phenanthrolinyl group, a phenazinyl group, a benzoimidazolyl group, a benzofuranyl group, a benzothiophenyl group, an isobenzothiazolyl group, a benzooxazolyl group, an isobenzooxazolyl group, a triazolyl group, a tetrazolyl group, an oxadiazolyl group, a triazinyl group, a dibenzofuranyl group, a dibenzothiophenyl group, a benzocarbazolyl group, a dibenzocarbazolyl group, a thiadiazolyl group, an imidazopyridinyl group, and an imidazopyrimidinyl group.

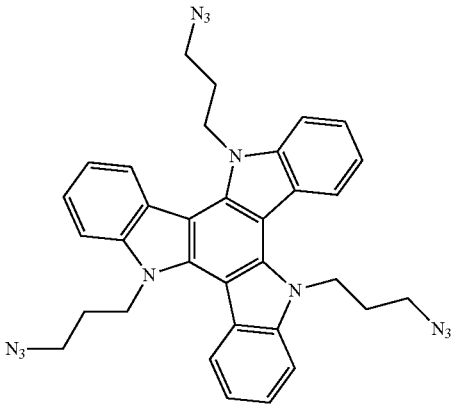
The following Examples and Comparative Examples are provided in order to highlight characteristics of one or more embodiments, but it will be understood that the Examples and Comparative Examples are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the embodiments, nor are the Comparative Examples to be construed as being outside the scope of the embodiments. Further, it will be understood that the embodiments are not limited to the particular details described in the Examples and Comparative Examples.

Hereinafter, an organic light-emitting device according to an embodiment will be described in detail with reference to the following Synthesis Examples and Examples.

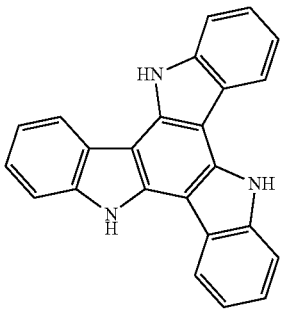
SYNTHESIS EXAMPLES

Synthesis Example 1

Synthesis of tris(chloropropyl)-triazatruxene (Cl-TAT)



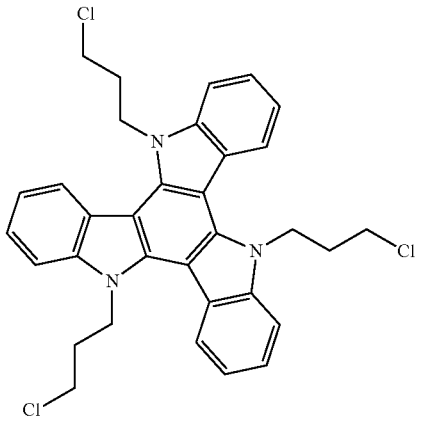
1) Preparation of triazatruxene (TAT)



A mixed solution including 2.0 g (15 mmol) of 2-indolinone and 10 ml of phosphorus (V) oxychloride ($POCl_3$) was stirred while heating for 8 hours at a temperature of 100° C., and then, poured into distilled water at a temperature of 0° C., and the result was carefully neutralized at a pH of 7 to 8. After the neutralization, precipitates were filtered to obtain a non-refined dark brown solid. The solid was dissolved in methanol and subjected to silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc:n-Hexane=15:85) to obtain 0.6 g of a light yellow solid compound (yield of 35%).

^{1}H NMR(400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 11.1(3H, s) 8.5(3H, m) 7.7(3H, m) 7.3(6H, m)

2) Preparation of tris(chloropropyl)-triazatruxene (Cl-TAT)



0.4 g (10.0 mmol) of NaOH powder and 30 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide were added to a 250 ml 2-neck flask, and then, the result was stirred for 15 minutes to produce a suspended solution. 0.6 g (1.7 m mole) of triazatruxene (TAT) was added to the suspended solution and then strongly stirred for 1 hour. 12.5 g (6.1 mmol) of 1-chloro-3-iodopropane, which was transparent, was added to the resultant yellow suspended solution, and then, reacted for 3 hours so that the reaction solution turned into dark brown. This reaction was performed at ambient temperature while a nitrogen atmosphere was maintained. The reaction solution was poured into 100 ml of distilled water and then, an extraction was performed thereon by using 50 ml of chloroform. Then, an organic material was dried by using anhydrous magnesium sulfate, concentrated under reduced pressure, and re-crystallized in a mixed solvent including dichloromethane and methanol to produce 0.8 g (1.4 mmol) of tris(chloropropyl)-triazatruxene (Cl-TAT), which was a white crystal. (Yield of 82%)

^{1}H NMR(400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 8.2(3H, m) 7.7(3H, m) 7.6(3H, m) 7.4(3H, m) 5.2(6H, t) 3.2(6H, t) 2.4(6H, t)

3) Preparation of tris(azidopropyl)-triazatruxene (N_3-TAT)

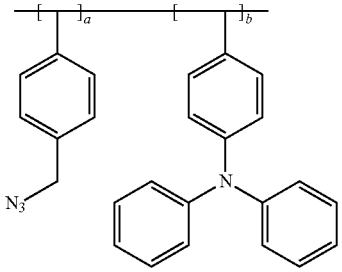
0.8 g (1.4 mmol) of tris(chloropropyl)-triazatruxene was dissolved in 50 ml of dimethylformamide, and then, 0.2 g (2.8 mmol) of sodium azide was added thereto, and the result was stirred while stirring for 18 hours at a temperature of 60° C. When the reaction was quenched, the reaction solution was treated with water and then subjected to an extraction process using ethyl acetate. An organic material was dried by using anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and concentrated under reduced pressure, and then subjected to silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc:n-Hexane=1:6), thereby producing 0.15 g of a light yellow oil-phase compound.

^{1}H NMR(400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 8.2(3H, m) 7.7(3H, m) 7.6(3H, m) 7.4(3H, m) 5.1(6H, t) 3.0(6H, t) 2.1(6H, t)

This method was also a useful method for introducing an azide group to other compounds.

Synthesis Example 2

Synthesis of poly(azido-styrene)-random-poly(triphenylamine) copolymers (X-PTPA)

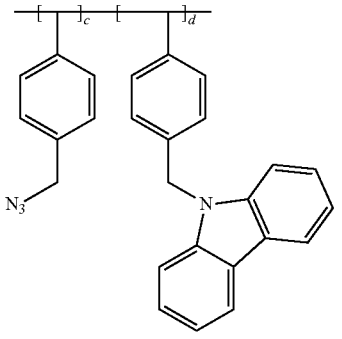


(a=3, 5, and 10 mol %/b=97, 95, and 90 mol %, respectively)

3, 5, and 10 mol % of 4-vinylbenzyl chloride and 97, 95 and 90 mol % of N,N-diphenyl-4-vinylaniline were dissolved in dimethylformamide, and then stirred while heating for 12 hours at a temperature of 125° C. to carry out a nitroxide-mediated radical polymerization (NMP). The reaction solution was cooled to ambient temperature and then precipitated in methanol, followed by filtering to produce a poly(4-chloromethyl styrene)-random-poly(triphenylamine) copolymer (PS-Cl-r-PTPA), which was a white solid. This copolymer was dissolved together with 1.2 equivalents of sodium azide in a dimethylformamide solution, and the result was stirred while heating for 18 hours at a temperature of 60° C. This reaction was performed while a nitrogen atmosphere was maintained. The reaction solution was cooled to ambient temperature, and precipitated in methanol, and the remaining white solid was dried. This solid was purified by using soxhlet extractor using methanol for 8 hours to produce a poly(azido-styrene)-random-poly(triphenylamine)copolymer (X-PTPA), which was a white solid.

Synthesis Example 3

Synthesis of poly(azido-styrene)-random-poly(benzylcarbazole) copolymers (X-PBC)



(a=3, 5, and 10 mol %/b=97, 95, and 90 mol %, respectively)

3, 5, and 10 mol % of 4-vinylbenzyl chloride and 97, 95, and 90 mol % of 9-(4-viylbenzyl)-9H-carbazole were dissolved in dimethylformamide, and then stirred while heating for 12 hours at a temperature of 125° C. to carry out a nitroxide-mediated radical polymerization (NMP). The reaction solution was cooled to ambient temperature and then precipitated in methanol, followed by filtering to produce a poly(4-chloromethyl styrene)-random-poly(benzylcarbazole)copolymer (PS-Cl-r-PBC), which was a white solid. This copolymer was dissolved together with 1.2 equivalents of sodium azide in a dimethylformamide solution, and the result was stirred while heating for 18 hours at a temperature of 60° C. This reaction was performed while a nitrogen atmosphere was maintained. The reaction solution was cooled to ambient temperature, and precipitated in methanol, and the remaining white solid was dried. This solid was purified by using soxhlet extractor using methanol for 8 hours to produce a poly(azido-styrene)-random-poly(benzylcarbazole)copolymer (X-PBC), which was a white solid.

Example 1

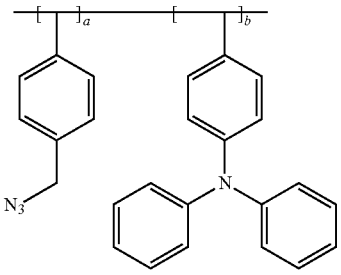
An ITO glass substrate was sonicated in acetone, a 2% Helmanex washing solution, deionized water, and isopropyl alcohol, each for 15 minutes, and then, washed with UV ozone for 15 minutes.

Then, a solution including PEDOT:PSS (Clevios P VP AI4083) was spin-coated on the resultant layer to form a hole injection layer having a thickness of 320 Å.

Then, X-PTPA (a=5 mol %/b=95 mol %) was provided in the form of 0.8 wt % of a chlorobenzene solution, and then, the result solution was spin coated (3,000 rpm, 40 seconds) on the hole injection layer to form a film having a thickness of 300 Å, and then, ultraviolet light having a wavelength of 254 nm and an intensity of 2 mW/cm^2 was irradiated thereto for 5 minutes to form a hole transport layer that was insoluble in chlorobenzene.

Subsequently, as a host, PVK:PBD and 2.4% Ir(ppy)$_3$ dissolved in chlorobenzene were spin coated (2,000 rpm, 40 seconds) on the hole transport layer to form an emission layer having a thickness of 900 Å. After the spin coating, the result was heat treated on a hot plate at a temperature of 100° C. for 30 minutes to remove the residual chlorobenzene on a film. The solutions used herein were used after being purified using a 0.2-μm PTPE syringe filter.

Then, LiF and Al were sequentially vacuum deposited on the emission layer to form an electron injection layer having a thickness of 10 Å and a cathode having a thickness of 1,000 Å, respectively, thereby completing the manufacturing of an organic light-emitting device.



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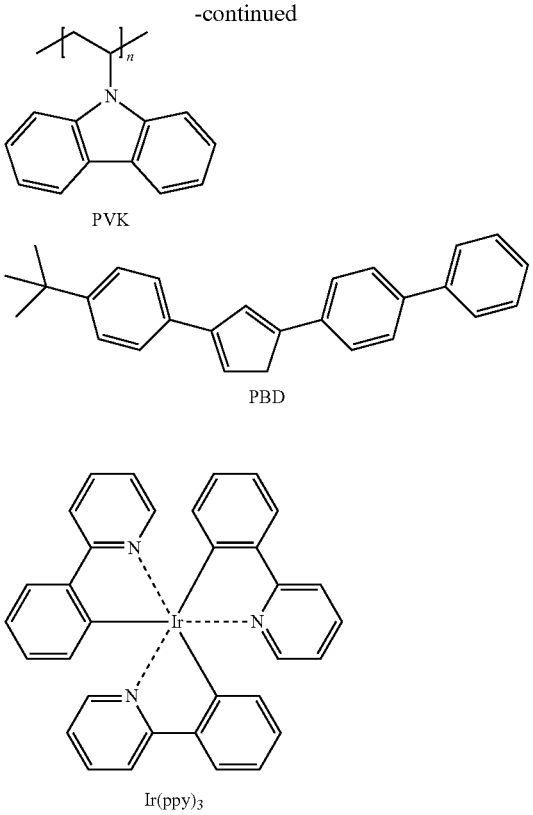


Example 2

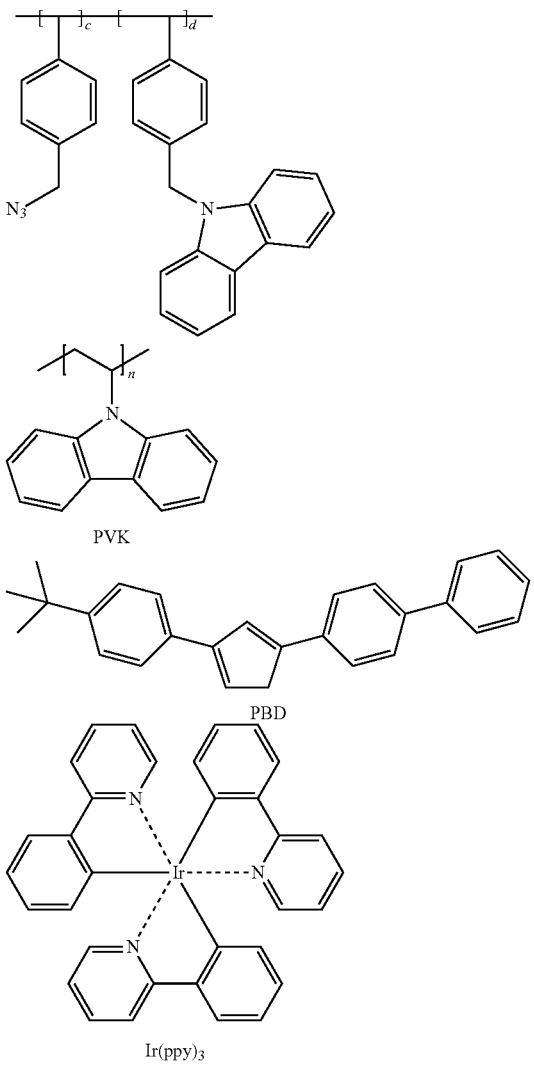
An ITO glass substrate was sonicated in acetone, a 2% Helmanex washing solution, deionized water, and isopropyl alcohol, each for 15 minutes, and then, washed with UV ozone for 15 minutes.

Then, a solution including PEDOT:PSS (Clevios P VP AI4083) was spin-coated on the resultant layer to form a hole injection layer having a thickness of 320 Å.

Subsequently, X-PBC (c=5 mol %/d=95 mol %) was provided in the form of 0.8 wt % of a chlorobenzene solution, and then, the result solution was spin coated (3,000 rpm, 40 seconds) on the hole injection layer to form a film having a thickness of 300 Å, and then, ultraviolet light having a wavelength of 254 nm and an intensity of 2 mW/cm^2 was irradiated thereto for 5 minutes to form a hole transport layer that was insoluble in chlorobenzene.

Subsequently, as a host, PVK:PBD and 2.4% $Ir(ppy)_3$ dissolved in chlorobenzene were spin coated (2,000 rpm, 40 seconds) on the hole transport layer to form an emission layer having a thickness of 900 Å. After the spin coating, the result was heat treated on a hot plate at a temperature of 100° C. for 30 minutes to remove the residual chlorobenzene on a film. The solutions used herein were used after being purified using a 0.2-μm PTPE syringe filter.

Then, LiF and Al were sequentially vacuum deposited on the emission layer to form an electron injection layer having a thickness of 10 Å and a cathode having a thickness of 1,000 Å, respectively, thereby completing the manufacturing of an organic light-emitting device.



Comparative Example 1 (Reference)

An ITO glass substrate was sonicated in acetone, a 2% Helmanex washing solution, deionized water, and isopropyl alcohol, each for 15 minutes, and then, washed with UV ozone for 15 minutes.

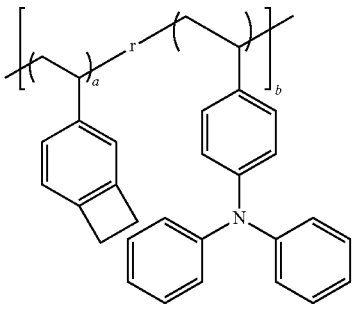
Then, a solution including PEDOT:PSS (Clevios P VP AI4083) was spin-coated on the resultant layer to form a hole injection layer having a thickness of 320 Å.

Then, a poly(benzocyclobutene)-random-poly(triphenylamine) copolymer (a=10 mol %/b=90 mol %) was provided in the form of 0.8 wt % of a chlorobenzene solution, and then, the result solution was spin coated (3,000 rpm, 40 seconds) on the hole injection layer to form a film having a thickness of 300 Å, and then, a heat treatment was performed thereon under a nitrogen atmosphere at a temperature of 200-250° C. for 3-4 hours to form a hole transport layer that was insoluble in chlorobenzene.

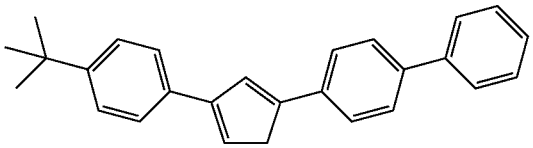
Subsequently, as a host, PVK:PBD and 2.4% $Ir(ppy)_3$ dissolved in chlorobenzene were spin coated (2,000 rpm, 40 seconds) on the hole transport layer to form an emission layer having a thickness of 900 Å. After the spin coating, the result was heat treated on a hot plate at a temperature of 100°

C. for 30 minutes to remove the residual chlorobenzene on a film. The solutions used herein were used after being purified using a 0.2-μm PTPE syringe filter.

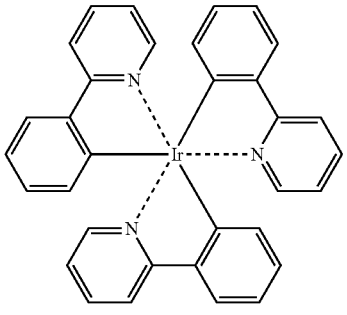
Then, LiF and Al were sequentially vacuum deposited on the emission layer to form an electron injection layer having a thickness of 10 Å and a cathode having a thickness of 1,000 Å, respectively, thereby completing the manufacturing of an organic light-emitting device.



PVK



PBD



$Ir(ppy)_3$

Comparison between Examples 1 and 2 and Comparative Example 1

Characteristics of the organic light-emitting devices manufactured according to Examples 1 and 2 and Comparative Example 1 were compared, and the results thereof are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

	Driving Voltage (V)	Brightness (cd/m^2)	EQE (external quantum efficiency) (%)	Luminescent efficiency (cd/A)	Power efficiency (lm/w)
Example 1	6	52,600	11.82	43.7	10.4
Example 2	6	50,600	9.00	33.2	7.6
Comparative Example 1	7	42,400	6.20	22.3	5.2

Referring to Table 1, it may be seen that the organic light-emitting devices of Examples 1 and 2 had better characteristics than those of the organic light-emitting device of Comparative Example 1. Also, in the case of Comparative Example 1, forming the hole transport layer took 3 to 4 hours. However, in the case of Examples 1 and 2, forming the hole transport layer took only 5 minutes.

Meanwhile, a hole mobility of the organic light-emitting device of Example 1 was $2.2*10^{-7}$, and a hole mobility of the organic light-emitting device of Comparative Example 1 was $1.2*10^{-7}$. These results show that the UV light irradiation did not cause damage on a hole transport material.

When a compound according to embodiments is used for cross-linking, a hole transport material may not be damaged.

The embodiments may provide a compound for preparing a hole transport layer, the compound being suitable for a solution process.

Example embodiments have been disclosed herein, and although specific terms are employed, they are used and are to be interpreted in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purpose of limitation. In some instances, as would be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art as of the filing of the present application, features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with a particular embodiment may be used singly or in combination with features, characteristics, and/or elements described in connection with other embodiments unless otherwise specifically indicated. Accordingly, it will be understood by those of skill in the art that various changes in form and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as set forth in the following claims.

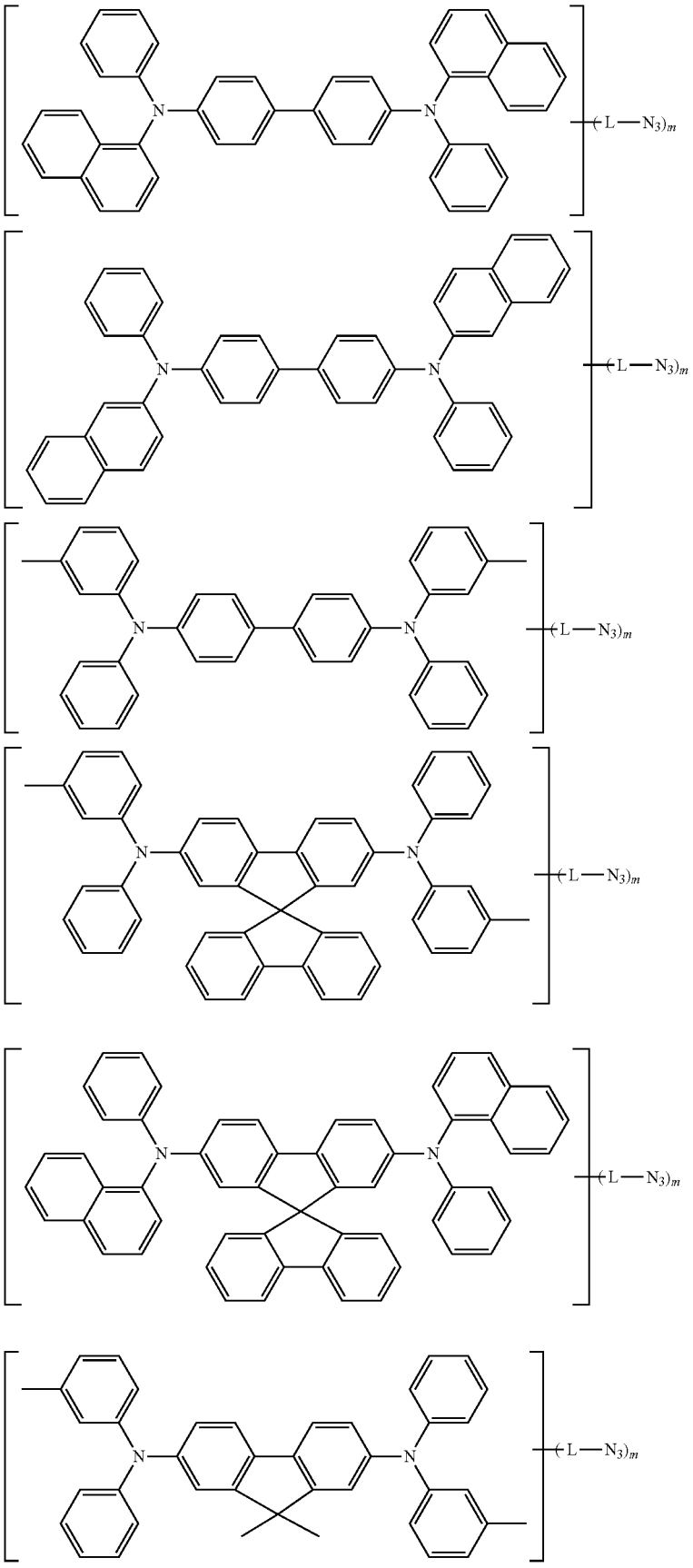
What is claimed is:

1. A compound for preparing a hole transport layer, the compound including a $—N_3$ moiety and an amine group.

2. The compound as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the compound is a low molecular weight molecule.

3. The compound as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the compound is a high molecular weight molecule.

4. The compound as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the compound is any one of the compounds below:



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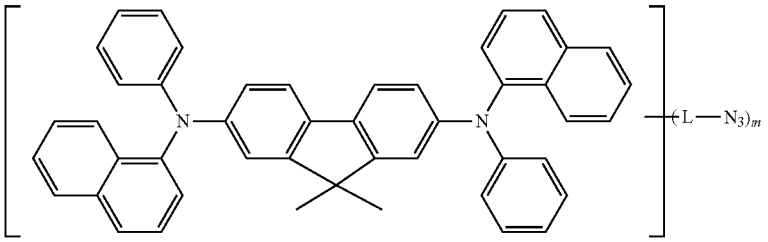

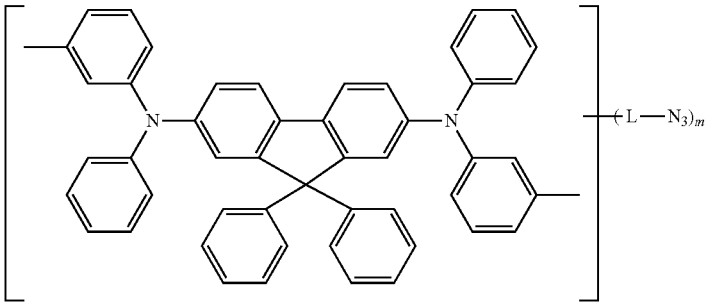

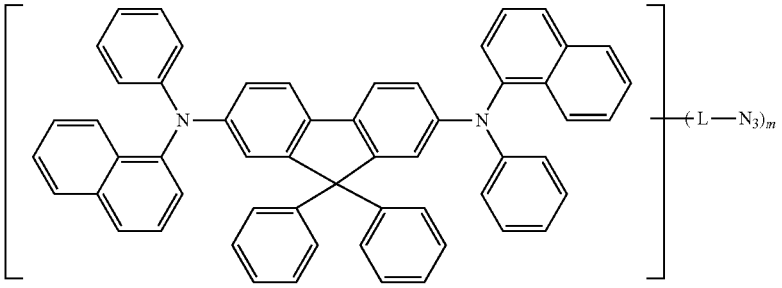

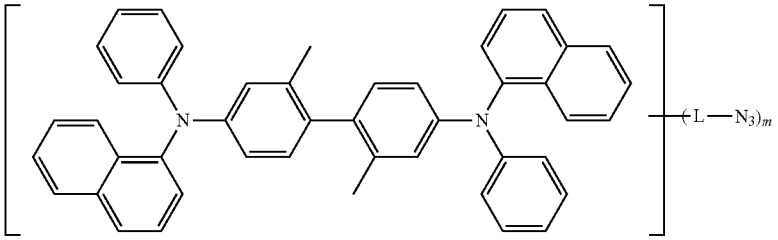

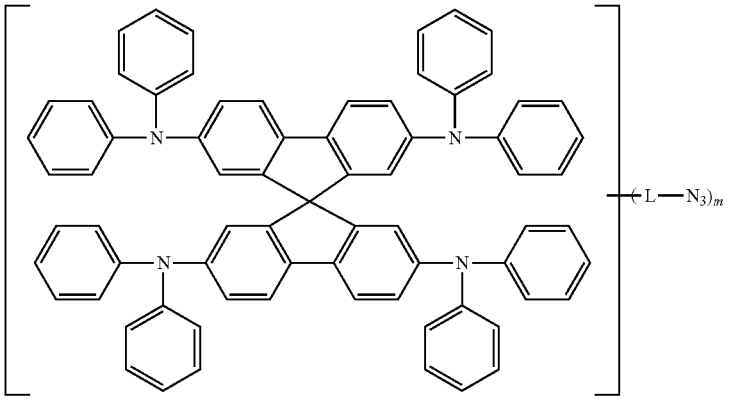

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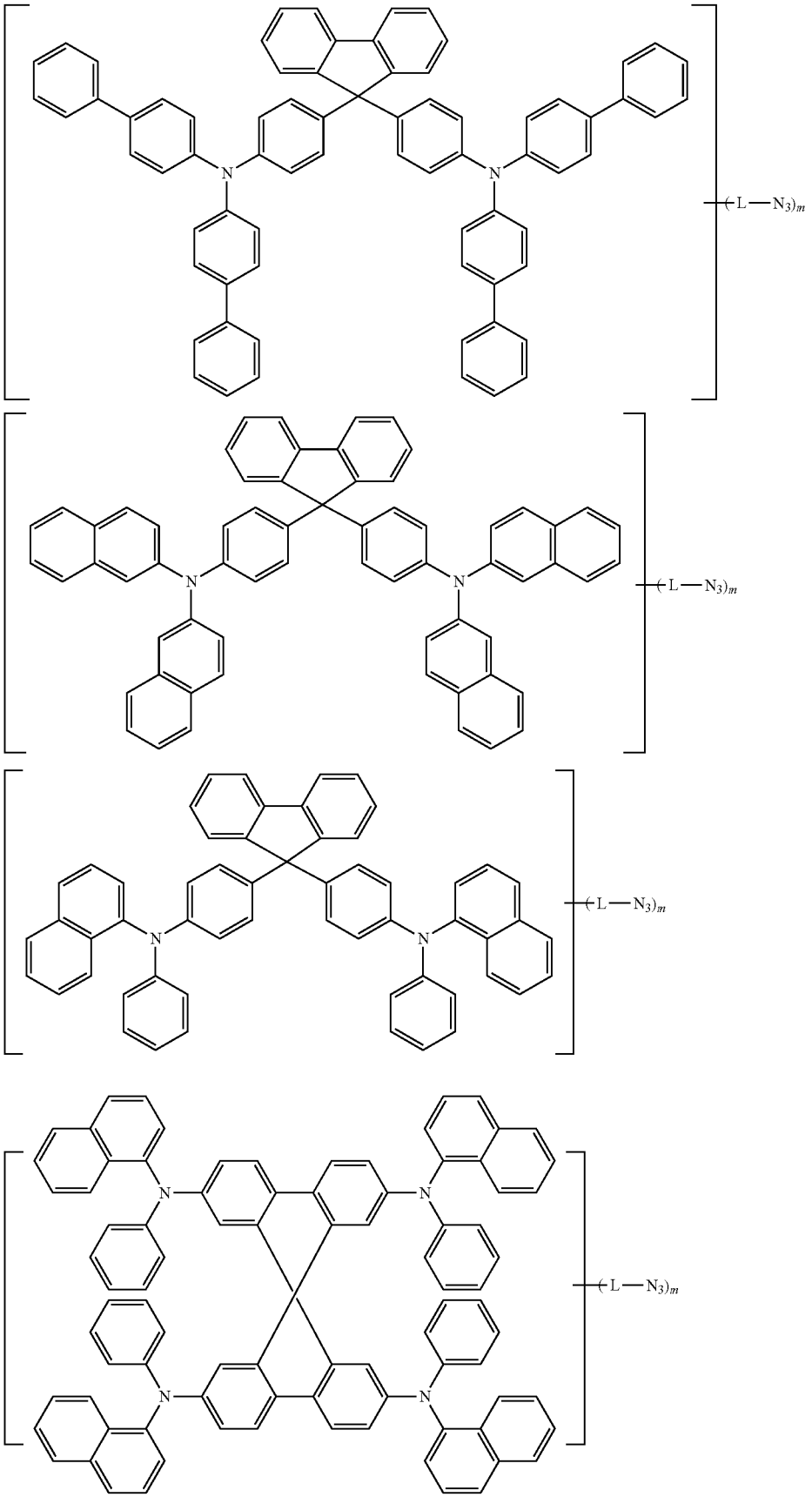

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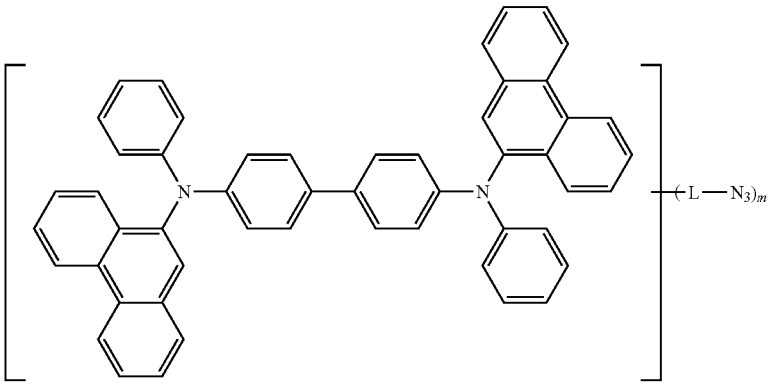

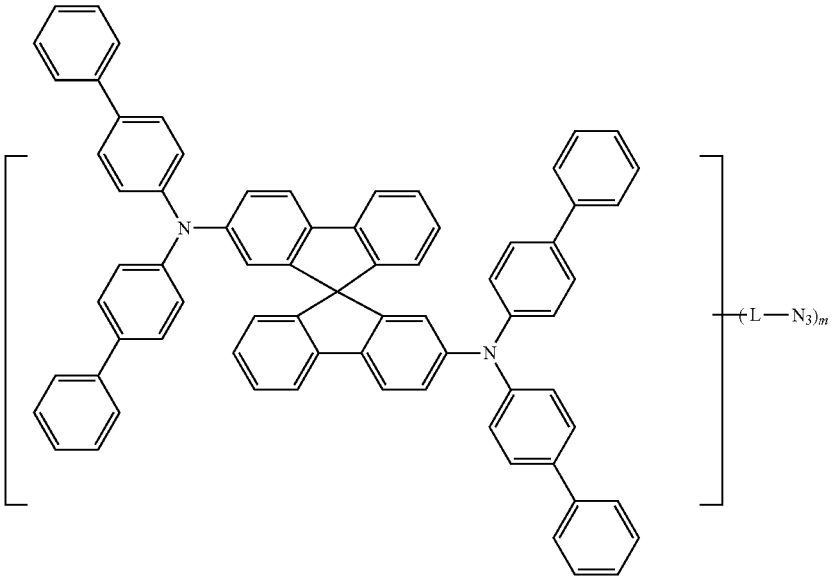

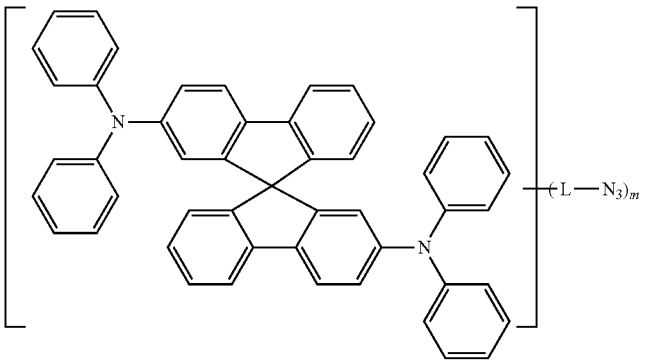

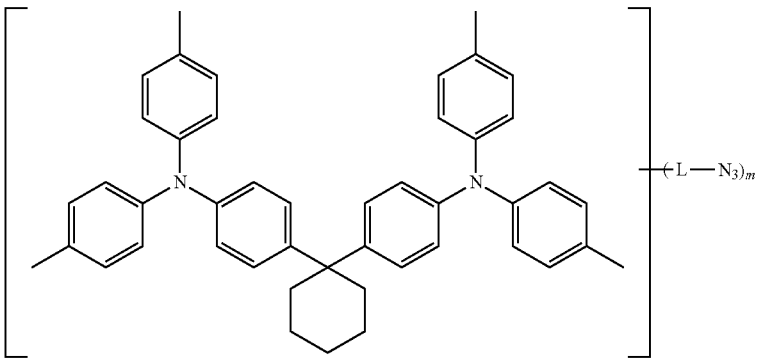

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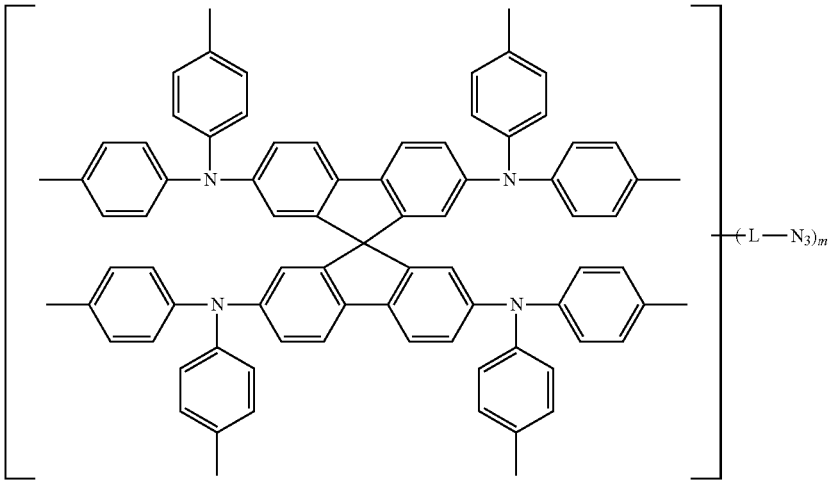

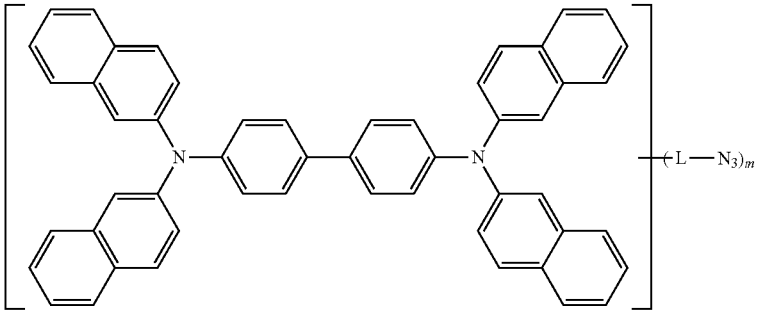

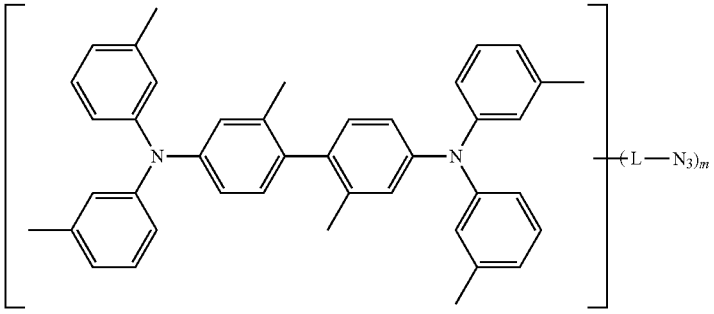

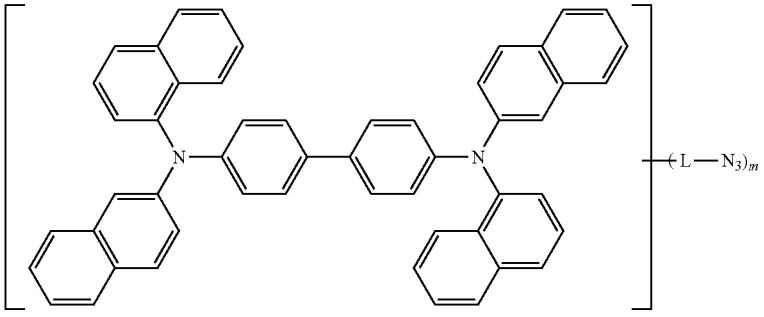

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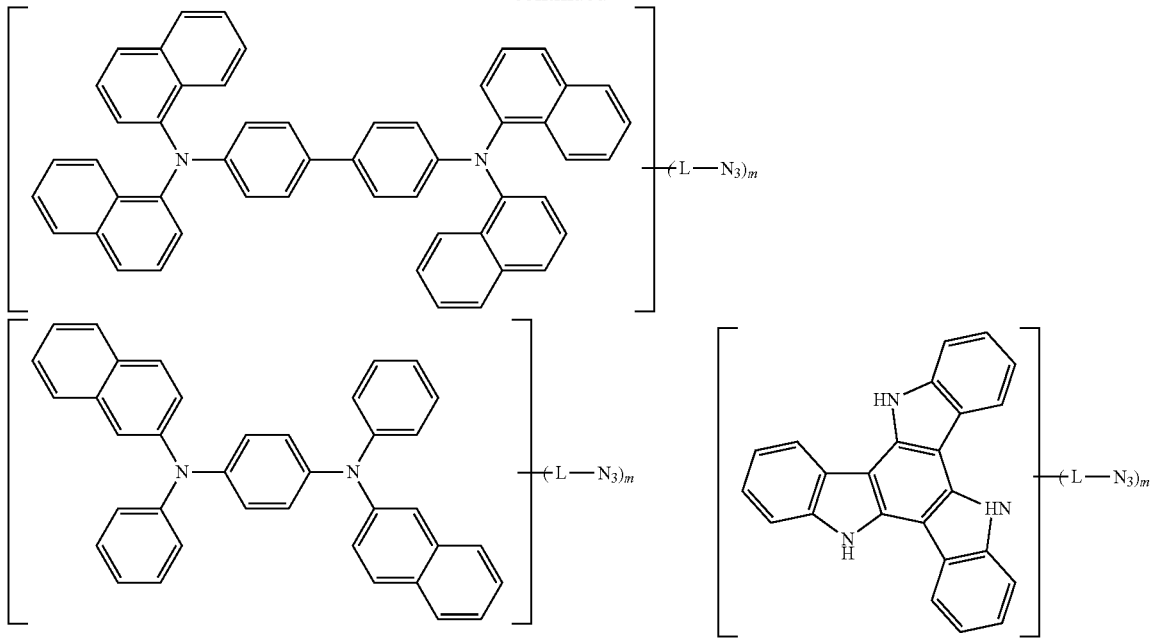


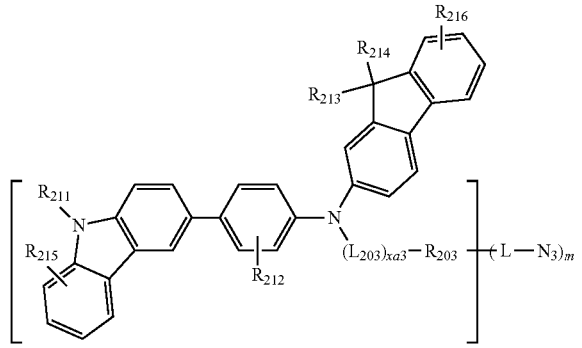
wherein, in the compounds above,

L is a single bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{10} alkylene group, and

m is an integer selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

5. The compound as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the compound is represented by Formula 201A-1 below:

<Formula 201A-1>



wherein, in Formula 201A-1,

R_{203} and R_{211} to R_{216} are each independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

L_{203} is selected from a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} arylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroarylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted divalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a substituted or unsubstituted divalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

xa3 is 0, 1, or 2;

L is a single bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{60} alkylene group;

m is an integer selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10;

at least one substituent of the substituted C_1-C_{60} alkylene group, substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkylene group, substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkylene group, substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenylene group, substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenylene group, substituted C_6-C_{60} arylene group, substituted C_2-C_{60} heteroarylene group, substituted divalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, substituted divalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, substituted C1 -C60 alkyl group, substituted C_3- C_{10} cycloalkyl group, substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, substituted C_2-C_{10}heterocycloalkenyl group, substituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, substituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group is selected from:

a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group;

a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —$N(Q_{11})(Q_{12})$, —$Si(Q_{13})(Q_{14})(Q_{15})$, and —$B(Q_{16})(Q_{17})$;

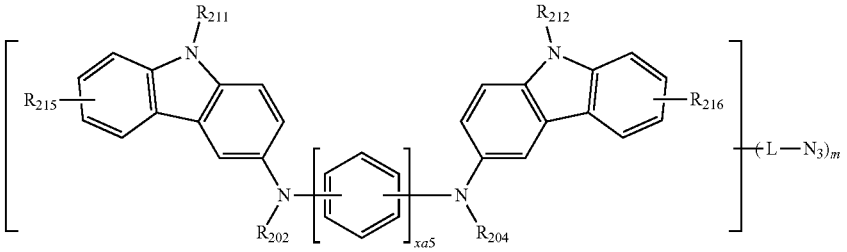
a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —$N(Q_{21})(Q_{22})$, —$Si(Q_{23})(Q_{24})(Q_{25})$ and —$B(Q_{26})(Q_{27})$; and —$N(Q_{31})(Q_{32})$, —$Si(Q_{33})(Q_{34})(Q_{35})$, and —$B(Q_{36})(Q_{37})$,

wherein Q_{11} to Q_{17}, Q_{21} to Q_{27}, and Q_{31} to Q_{37} are each independently selected from a hydrogen, a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group.

6. The compound as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the compound is represented by Formula 202A below:

<Formula 202A>



wherein, in Formula 202A,

R_{202}, R_{204}, R_{211}, R_{212}, R_{215}, and R_{216} are each independently selected from a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a substituted or unsubstituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

xa5 is 1, 2, or 3;

L is a single bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{60} alkylene group;

m is an integer selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10;

at least one substituent of the substituted C_1-C_{60} alkylene group, substituted C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, substituted C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, substituted C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, substituted C_6-C_{60} aryl group, substituted C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and substituted monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group is selected from:

a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group;

a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, and a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium,

—F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —$N(Q_{11})(Q_{12})$, —$Si(Q_{13})(Q_{14})(Q_{15})$, and —$B(Q_{16})(Q_{17})$;

a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group;

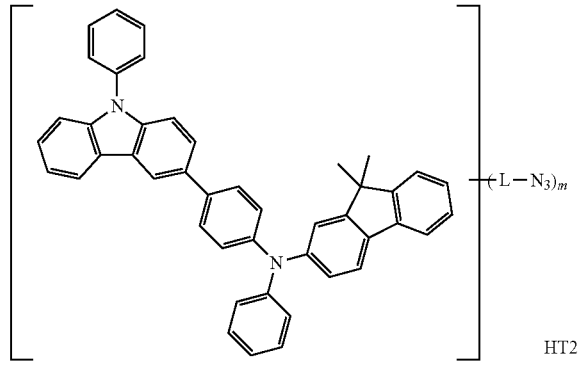
a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, each substituted with at least one selected from a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryloxy group, a C_6-C_{60} arylthio group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group, —$N(Q_{21})(Q_{22})$, —$Si(Q_{23})(Q_{24})(Q_{25})$ and —$B(Q_{26})(Q_{27})$; and

—$N(Q_{31})(Q_{32})$, —$Si(Q_{33})(Q_{34})(Q_{35})$, and —$B(Q_{36})(Q_{37})$,

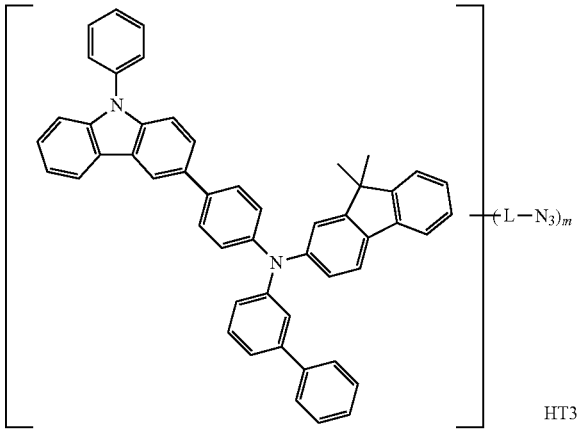
wherein Q_{11} to Q_{17}, Q_{21} to Q_{27}, and Q_{31} to Q_{37} are each independently selected from a hydrogen, a deuterium, —F, —Cl, —Br, —I, a hydroxyl group, a cyano group, a nitro group, an amino group, an amidino group, a hydrazine group, a hydrazone group, a carboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a sulfonic acid or a salt thereof, a phosphoric acid or a salt thereof, a C_1-C_{60} alkyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkenyl group, a C_2-C_{60} alkynyl group, a C_1-C_{60} alkoxy group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkyl group, a C_3-C_{10} cycloalkenyl group, a C_2-C_{10} heterocycloalkenyl group, a C_6-C_{60} aryl group, a C_2-C_{60} heteroaryl group, a monovalent non-aromatic condensed polycyclic group, and a monovalent non-aromatic condensed heteropolycyclic group.

7. The compound as claimed in claim **5**, wherein the compound represented by Formula 201A-1 is any one of the compounds below:

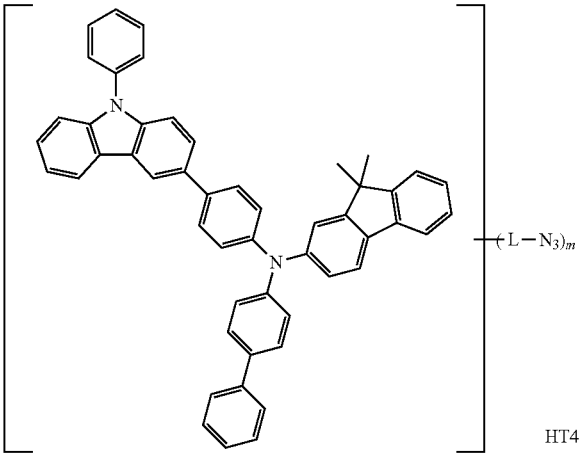
HT1



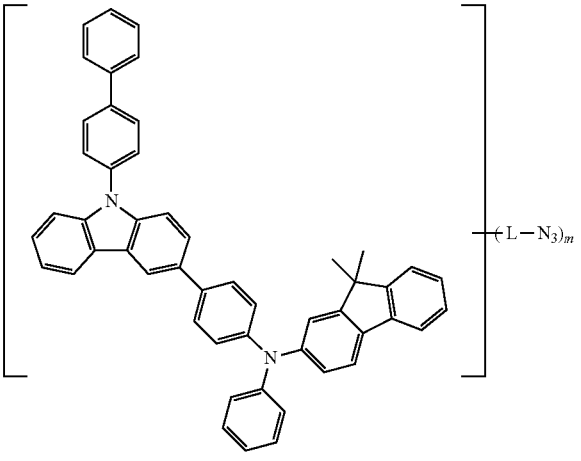
HT2



HT3



HT4



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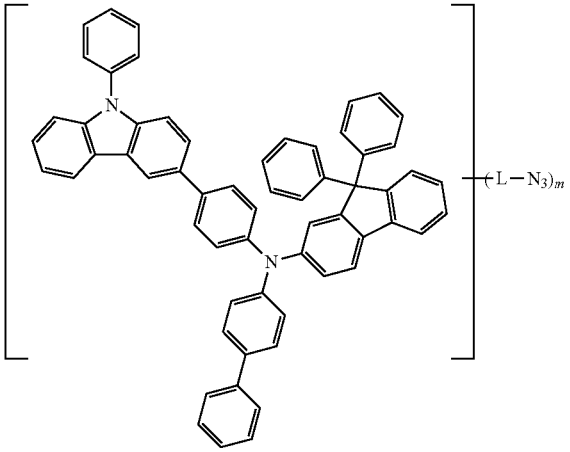
HT5



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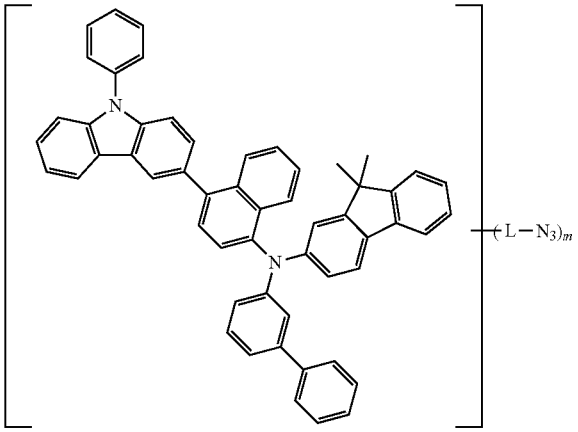
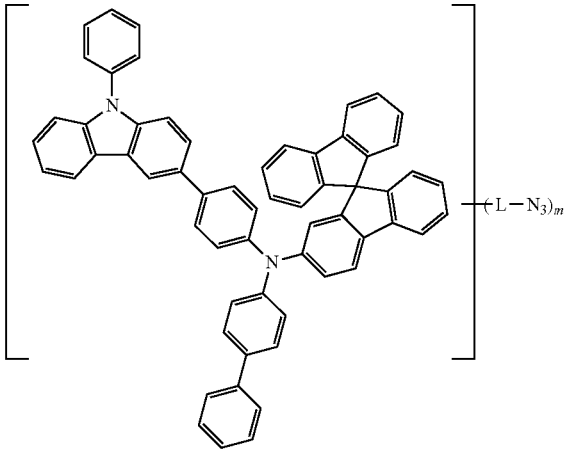
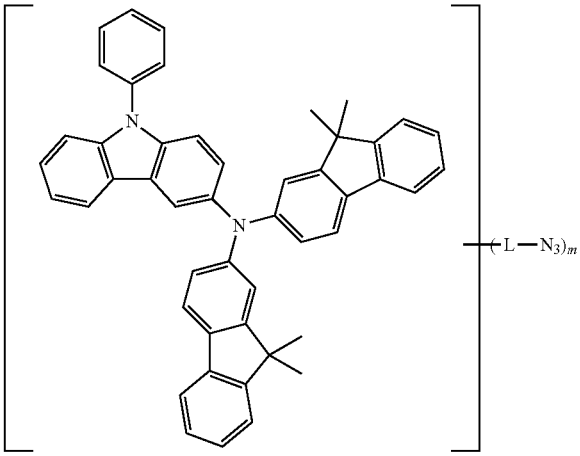
HT8



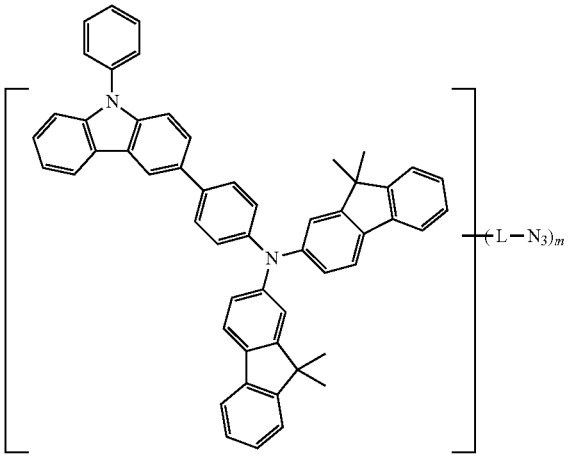
HT6



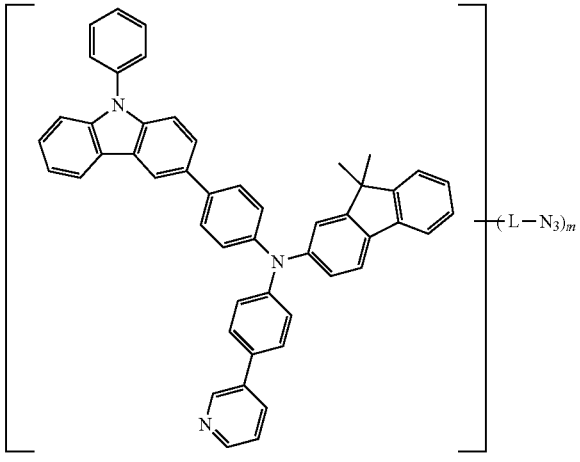
HT9



HT7



HT10



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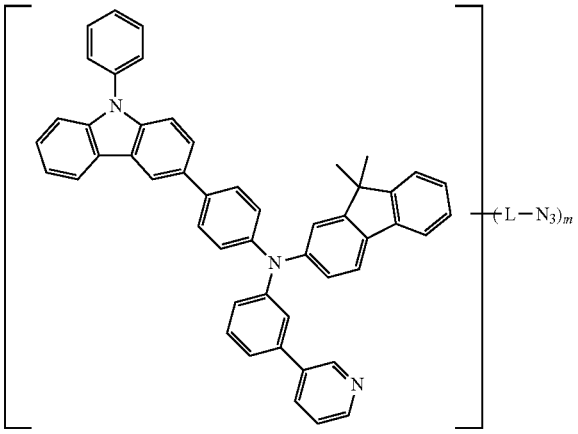
HT11



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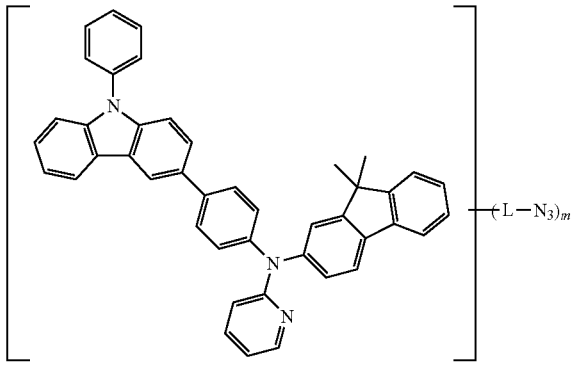
HT12



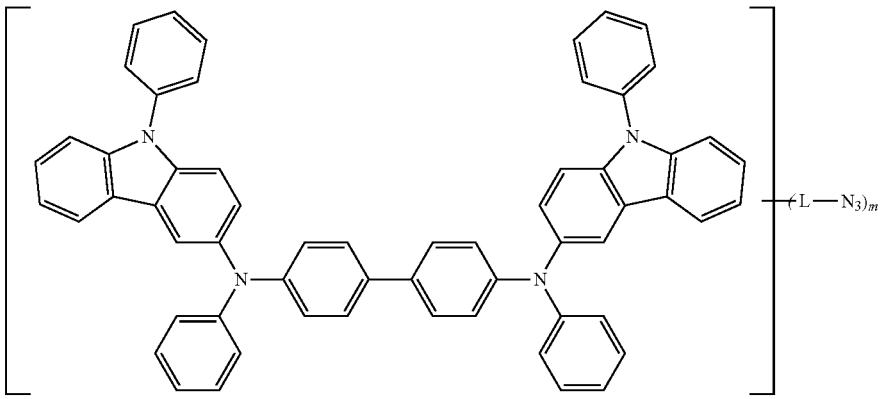
wherein, in the compounds above,

L is a single bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{10} alkylene group, and

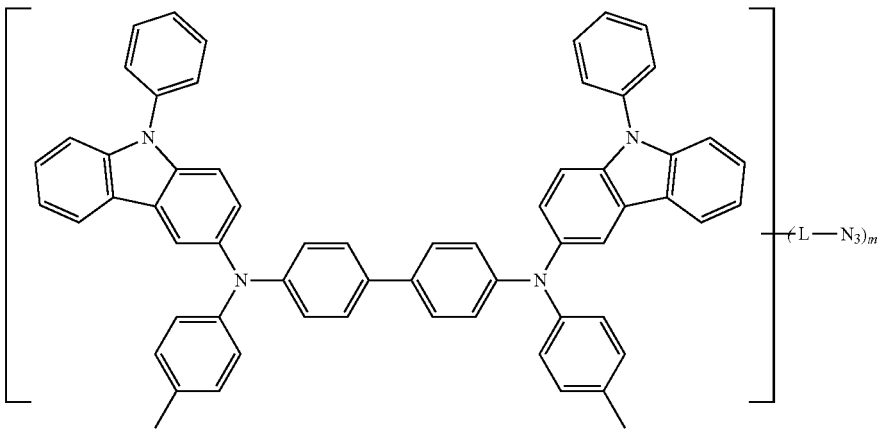
M is an integer selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

8. The compound as claimed in claim **6**, wherein the compound represented by Formula 202A is any one of the compounds below:

HT13



HT14



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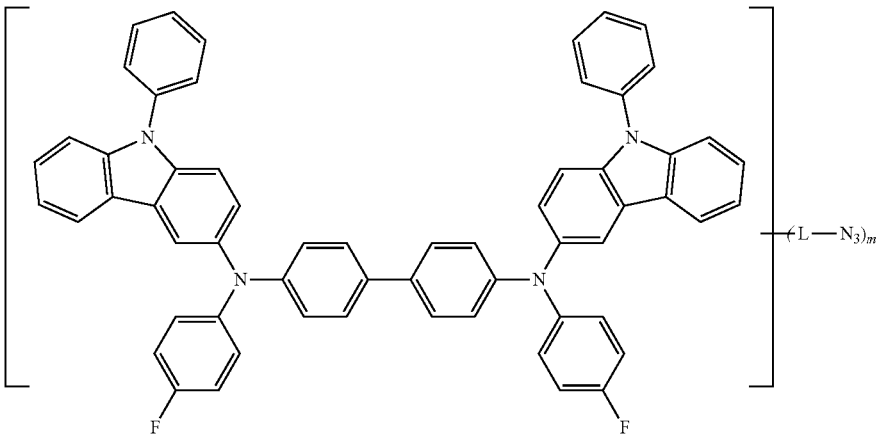
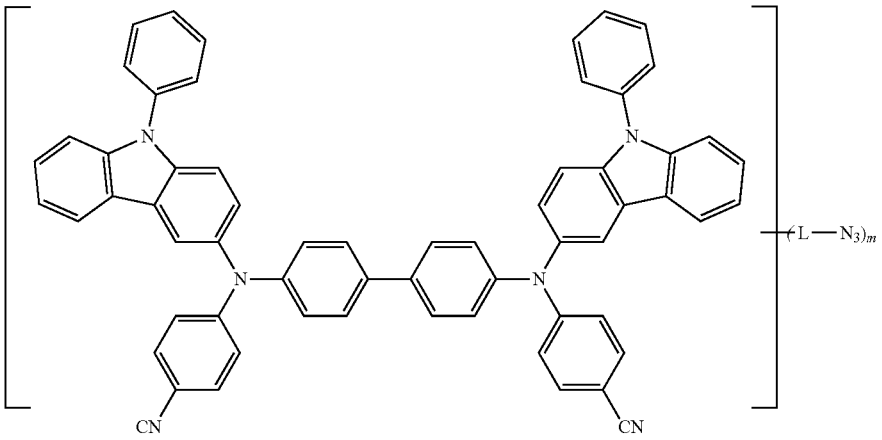
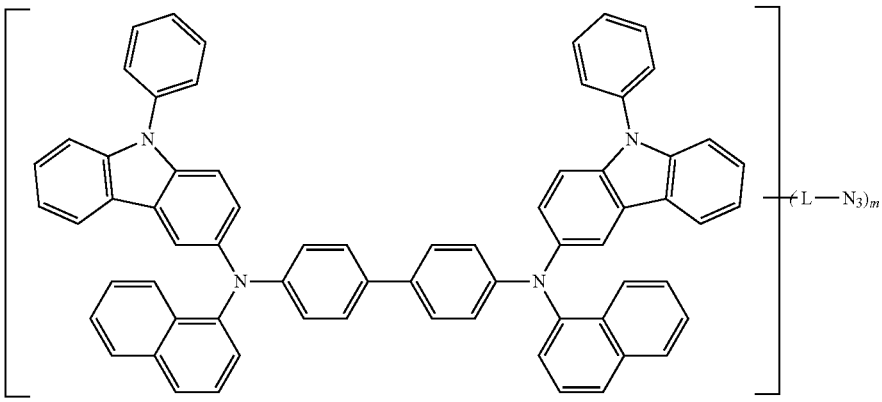
HT15



HT16



HT17



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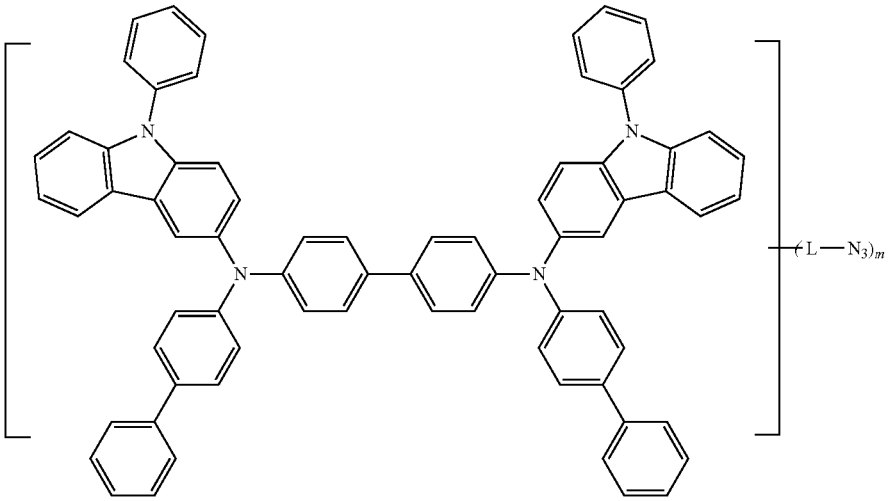
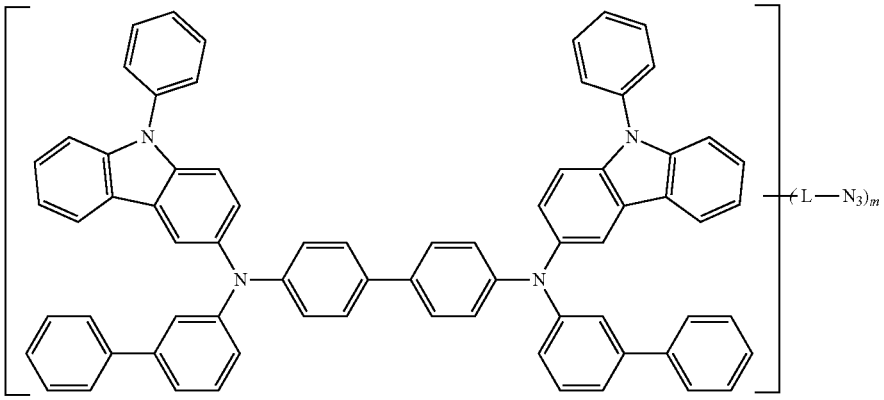
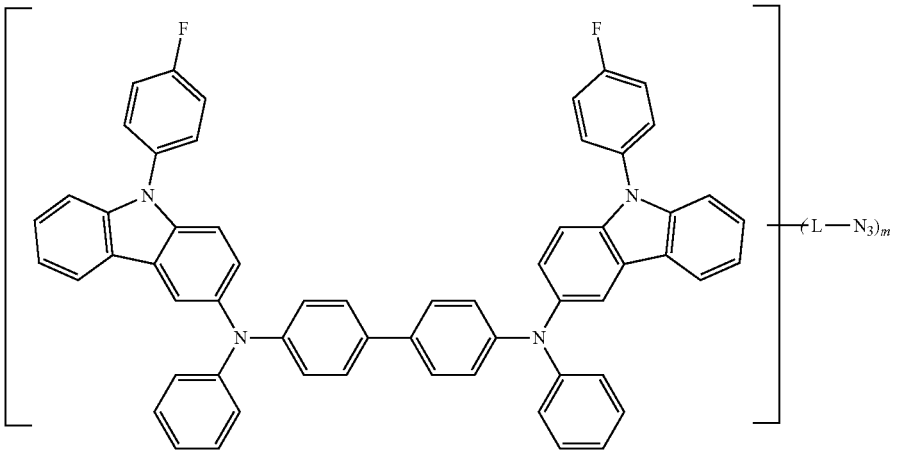
HT18



HT19



HT20

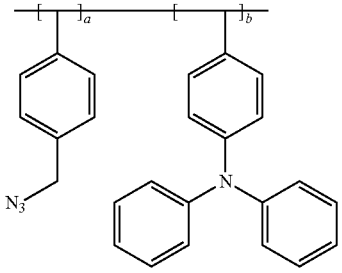


wherein, in the compounds above,

L is a single bond or a substituted or unsubstituted C_1-C_{10} alkylene group, and

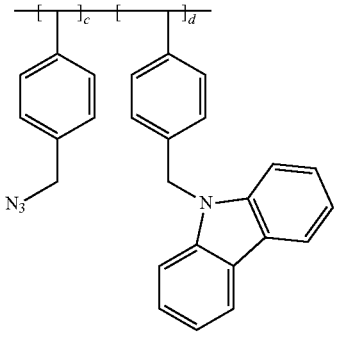
m is an integer selected from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

9. The compound as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the compound is a high molecular weight molecule represented by the formula below:



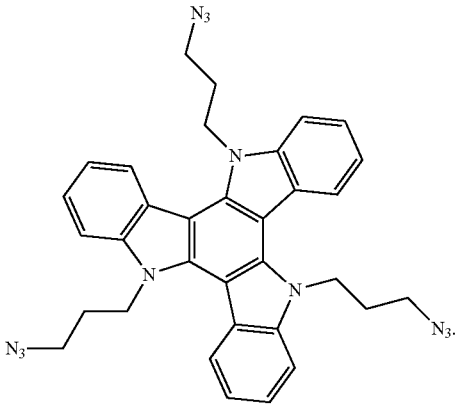
wherein a ratio of a:b in the formulae above is about 10:1 to 1:1,000.

10. The compound as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the compound is a high molecular weight molecule represented by the formula below:



wherein a ratio of c:d in the formulae above is about 10:1 to 1:1,000.

11. The compound as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the compound is the compound below:



12. An organic light-emitting device, comprising:

a first electrode;

a second electrode facing the first electrode; and

an organic layer between the first electrode and the second electrode and including an emission layer,

wherein the organic layer includes a material that is prepared by cross-linking the compound as claimed in claim **1**.

13. The organic light-emitting device as claimed in claim **12**, wherein:

the first electrode is an anode,

the second electrode is a cathode, and

the organic layer includes:

a hole transport region between the first electrode and the emission layer, the hole transport region including at least one selected from a hole injection layer, a hole transport layer, and an electron blocking layer, and

an electron transport region between the emission layer and the second electrode, the electron transport region including at least one selected from a hole blocking layer, an electron transport layer, and an electron injection layer, and

the hole transport region includes a layer including the material that is prepared by cross-linking the compound.

14. The organic light-emitting device as claimed in claim **13**, wherein the layer including the material that is prepared by cross-linking the compound is a hole transport layer.

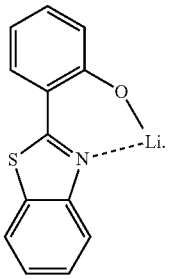
15. The organic light-emitting device as claimed in claim **13**, wherein the electron transport region includes a metal complex.

16. The organic light-emitting device as claimed in claim **15**, wherein the metal complex is a lithium complex.

17. The organic light-emitting device as claimed in claim **15**, wherein the metal complex is a lithium quinolate.

18. The organic light-emitting device as claimed in claim **15**, wherein the metal complex is represented by Formula ET-D2 below:

<ET-D2>



19. The organic light-emitting device as claimed in claim **12**, wherein the organic layer is formed by using a wet process.

20. A flat display apparatus, comprising:

a thin film transistor, the thin film transistor including a source electrode and a drain electrode; and

the organic light-emitting device as claimed in claim **12**, wherein the first electrode of the organic light-emitting device is electrically connected to the source electrode or the drain electrode of the thin film transistor.

21. The compound as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the amine group is a tertiary amine.

* * * * *